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EXERCISES
IN
EVERY DAY ENGLISH FOR CANADIANS

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CONTENTS

	EXERCISE
PRONOUNS	
Case	1, 2, 3, 4
Number and Gender	5
Review	6
NOUNS	
Number	7, 8, 9
Possessive Case	10, 11, 12, 13, 14
Gender	15
VERBS	
Principal Parts	16, 17, 18
Troublesome Verbs—	
Miscellaneous	19
Lie and Lay	20
Rise and Raise	21
Sit and Set	22
Flee, Fly, Flow	23
Leave, Let; Learn, Teach	28
May and Can	29
Shall and Will	30, 31, 32
Number	24, 25, 26, 27
Agreement of Tenses	33
Use of the Subjunctive Mood	34
Use of Infinitives	35
TROUBLESOME WORDS	
Affect and Effect	36, 37
Accept and Except	38
Review	39
Antonyms	40
Homonyms	41
Synonyms	42, 43, 44
ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	
Choosing the Right Adjective	45, 46, 47
Exaggerated Expressions	48
Troublesome Adj. and Adv.—	
Smaller, Fewer, Less	49
Most, Mostly, Almost	50
Use of Adj. and of Adv.	51, 52, 53
Comparison	54, 55, 56
Misplaced Adverbs	57
Double Negatives	58
Review, Common Errors	59
Prepositions	60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65
PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS	
As and Like	66
Except, Without, Unless	67
Correlative Conjunctions	68
Omitted Conjunctions	69
Review	70
Words Frequently Misused	71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77
Review	78
Test	79

CEMETERY OF BAD HABITS—PAGE 80

TO THE STUDENT

It is a well-known fact that a person who uses correct English appears to far greater advantage than one, who, through ignorance or carelessness, uses incorrect forms. We notice mistakes that others make, but we do not always realize that they, in turn, notice ours. To acquire a good knowledge of English, we must first learn the correct form and then practise it unceasingly until its use becomes a habit; for the art of using our language is quite as much a matter of habit as of knowledge. This being true, it behooves us to correct bad habits and to replace them with good ones. This is the purpose of these exercises. "Repetition is the mother of learning"—then practise the correct form until its use becomes a habit. Make your EVERY DAY ENGLISH correct ENGLISH.

TO THE TEACHER

The written work of each exercise should be preceded by class instruction on the rules and hints contained in the marginal notes and by oral repetition of at least part of the exercise.

When the exercises have been corrected, they should be filed in a loose leaf cover and read from time to time to strengthen the impression of the correct form.

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Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 1

Name.....*Date*.....

Strive to form correct habits of speech. Learn the correct form and then practise it unceasingly until its use becomes a habit.

CASE OF PRONOUNS

Nominatives: I, we, he, she, they.
Objectives: me, us, him, her, them.

PRACTISE THESE FORMS:

It is I, we, he, she, they. It was I, etc. It shall be I, etc. It will be I, etc. It may be I, etc. If it were I, etc.

The subject of a sentence is always a *NOMINATIVE*.

Insert correct forms in the following:

A.

(Use *I* or *me*)

The verb *to be* takes the same case after it as it does before. Note the practise forms at the beginning of this exercise.

1. It is.....
2. He spoke to either you or .....
3. Mary and ..... were there.
4. She writes better than .....
5. The candy is for you and .....
6. All except ..... were late.
7. Would you go if you were.....
8. It can't be ....., I know.
9. Please let Ruth and ..... help you.
10. It was not ..... whom you heard.

OBJECTIVES follow verbs and prepositions.

B.

(Use *we* or *us*)

Two nouns, two pronouns, or a noun and a pronoun connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor* are always in the same case.

1. Did you call ..... girls?
2. They are more dependable than .....
3. He promised to take ..... girls to lunch today.
4. The report pleases them more than.....
5. They are as well satisfied as.....
6. ..... boys are going to the circus.
7. He wishes to set ..... a good example.
8. If it had been ..... whom you called ..... would have responded.
9. A number of ..... ladies called to see Mrs. Brown.
10. ..... ladies were well received by her.

Than and *as* are always conjunctions and introduce subordinate clauses which are usually incomplete. After these conjunctions use a *Nominative* if the pronoun is the subject of the incomplete clause, but an *Objective* if the pronoun is the object of the clause. When in doubt always supply the omitted part of the sentence.

(over)

Words in apposition are always in the same case.

C. (Use *he* or *him*)

1. Is that ..... coming now?
2. Yes, that is .....
3. ..... and I have work to do.
4. I told ..... to go at once.
5. May ..... and I erase this writing?
6. I know it must be ..... who is needed at home.
7. There was a fifty cent toll charge for ..... and his car.
8. Neither ..... nor his brother comes to school regularly.
9. John and ..... have worked together for years.
10. We were fortunate, ... and I.

D. (Use *she* or *her*)

1. I admire Evelyn more than.....
2. We took her mother and ..... to the concert.
3. If I were ....., I would accept that offer.
4. ....., who is a true friend, will never forsake you.
5. Can it be ..... who has been so careless?
6. We shall ask ..... once again.
7. We must see either Mary or .....
8. If I were ....., I would refuse to help them.
9. You have as much pleasure as .....
10. Leave that work for Jean and .....

F. (Use *they* or *them*)

1. Where are my gloves? Are these .....?
2. Are you certain you saw ..... here?
3. ..... and their cousins are quite congenial.
4. How nice for ..... to be here with you.
5. We are as well able as ..... to do this work.
6. ..... who do not respect my confidence shall be dismissed.
7. ..... who do not respect my confidence I will dismiss.
8. Could it have been ..... who spoke to us?
9. If we were ....., we would go immediately.
10. The disobedience of the girl annoyed me more than .....

When you are absolutely certain that one of your bad habits in English has been corrected, turn to the Cemetery of Bad Habits, Sheet 80, and inter it there by inscribing the habit on the base of one of the tombstones. Provide fitting epitaphs for the stones that have none.

C. (Use *he* or *him*)

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 2

Name.....*Date*.....

CASE OF PRONOUNS

PRACTISE THESE FORMS:

Nominatives: You and I, he and I, she and I.
Objectives: You and me, him and me, her and me.
Substitute the conjunctions *or* and *nor* for *and* in these forms.

Insert the correct forms in the following sentences:

Use the nominatives for subjects of verbs and after the verb *Be*.

A. (Use *you* and *I* or *you* and *me*)

1. Why can ..... and ..... not go now?
2. He wrote to either ..... or .....
3. Is it ..... or ..... who must go?
4. Between ..... and ....., he is not very honorable.
5. She asked for ..... and ....., and ..... and ..... must respond.
6. Whom is she calling, ... or .....?
7. The responsibility will fall on ..... and .....
8. Father thinks that the fault lies between ..... and .....
9. She seems rather friendly with both ..... and .....

Use the objectives after verbs and prepositions.

10. ..... and ..... have enjoyed many good times together.
11. He knows this road better than ..... or .....

B. (Use *he* and *I* or *him* and *me*)

1. We have been quite ill, ... and .....
2. I am certain she means ..... *and* .....
3. Where was she when ..... and ..... called?

(over)

4. If she was at the party, she must have seen ..... and .....

5. ..... and ..... were the first to reach the hall.

6. Marion has always been willing to help ..... and .....

7. Henry will teach ..... and ..... to play tennis.

8. ..... and ..... will enjoy the game, I know.

9. You have not spoken civilly to ..... and ..... for a week.

10. ..... and ..... must have displeased you at the picnic.

11. Neither ..... nor ..... can possibly manage th work alone.

12. It would be better to let ..... and ..... work together.

13. Both ..... and ..... should go to their assistance. They need ..... and .....

C. (Use *she* and *I* or *her* and *me*)

1. ..... and ..... are going to Montreal next week.

2. This present is for both ..... and .....

3. Mother needs ..... and ..... to help her.

4. There is always work for ..... and .....

5. We are eager to succeed, ... and .....

6. ..... or ..... must secure work at once.

7. The money was divided between ..... and .....

8. Uncle Jerry sent for ..... and ..... and ..... and ..... must go to him.

9. It was ..... and ..... who called to see the family next door.

10. This house belongs to ..... and .....

1. If she was at the party, she must have seen ..... and .....

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EXERCISE 3

Name..... .....*Date*.....

CASE OF PRONOUNS

Strike out the incorrect forms:

A.

The subject of an infinitive is in the *Objective* case.

1. She supposed the victors to be you and (I, me).
2. I am frequently taken to be (he, him) even by our friends.

When the infinitive *to be* is preceded by a noun or a pronoun, it is followed by an *Objective;* but when *not* preceded by a noun or a pronoun, it is followed by a *Nominative.*

3. She thinks the guilty one to be (I, me), I know.
4. It is supposed to be (she, her) not (he, him) who failed.
5. It is thought to be (he, him) whom the police seek.
6. Can you imagine it to be (she, her) who made that statement?
7. Should you not like to be (I, me), the owner of this new car?
8. I prefer to be (he, him), the owner of the aeroplane.
9. She must have supposed us to be (they, them).
10. Mary thought the leader to be (I, me).
11. Mary thought the leader was (I, me).
12. What led her to think it to be (I, me), I do not know.
13. They thought it to be (I, me), but you knew it to be (she, her).
14. It was said to be (they, them) who inherited the fortune.
15. At the carnival they were thought to be (we, us).
16. He declared he knew it to be (she, her) who spoke.
17. You must have thought them to be (we, us).

(Over)

B.

Possessive pronouns are used before a gerund; that is, a verb form ending in *ing* used as a noun.

1. (You, Your) going so soon necessitates (us, our) changing our plans.
2. Our car will do another year. There is no reason for (it, its) being turned in.
3. Father's illness will delay (me, my) coming to visit you.
4. We were sorry to hear of (you, your) losing your horse.
5. I expect to hear any day of (his, him) becoming discouraged.
6. (Me, My) continuing my studies is part of the arrangement.
7. (Our, Us) advertising a bargain means money to you.

The gerund *being* is followed by a nominative.

8. I have known of (him, his) making many mistakes.
9. I cannot account for (them, their) evading me so persistently.
10. This is the first I have heard of (him, his) running away.
11. Any (one, one's) coming will not surprise me now.
12. I do not like to hear of (you, your) having so much illness.
13. (It, Its) being (she, her) will cause a little excitement.
14. (Everybody, everybody's) being satisfied will please Mr. Smith.
15. (You, Your) giving up now will spell defeat for us.

B.

1. (You, Your) going so soon necessitates (us, our) changing our plans.

Possessive pronouns are used

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 4

Name..... .....*Date*.....

CASE OF PRONOUNS

Who and *Whom*

Practise saying the following combinations: *at whom, in whom, for whom, with whom, against whom, from whom, to whom. Whom did you see? Whom do you think? Whom did you call? Whom do you mean?*

Insert *Who* or *Whom* in the following sentences and strike out the incorrect forms in the answers in Exercise A.

A.

1. ..... is there? (I, Me).

2. With ..... are you going to play? (He, Him).

Who is Nominative. It is the subject of a sentence, and is predicate nominative after the verb *to be*.

3. ..... should he ask to see? (She, Her).

4. ....., may I ask, told you that story? (They, Them).

5. ..... of our family do you remember best? (She, Her).

6. To ..... do you wish to speak? (He, Him).

7. For ..... are you working? (They, Them).

8. ..... can you trust now? (She, Her).

9. At ..... are you looking, (she, her) or (he, him)?

10. ..... asked for me? (He, Him).

11. ..... has she sent? (I, Me).

Whom is objective. It is the object of verbs, and it follows prepositions.

12. ..... do you think will go? (He, Him).

13. .....do you suppose came to see me? (She, Her).

14. ..... did you say was guilty? (He, Him).

15. Does she know ..... I mean?

(Over)

B

1. I am the man ..... called.
2. ..... do you think will be accepted?

Avoid ending a sentence with a preposition.

3. Do you know any one ..... she really likes?
4. ..... do you think Kay resembles?
5. She is a girl ..... can be trusted.
6. She is the girl ..... I trust.
7. Choose the one ..... you think is most dependable.
8. I shall engage the stenographer ..... you recommend.
9. ..... do you think is best qualified for this work?
10. Miss Smith, ... I think has had the best training, has been given the position.
11. Is this the woman ..... you thought was Mrs. Shea?
12. It is he ..... is affected by your speech.
13. It is he ..... your speech affected.
14. ..... did you say she is?
15. ..... did you think her to be?

C. Insert *Whoever* or *Whomever* in each blank space in the following sentences:

1. Call ..... is near.
2. ..... you name will be given the position.

Whoever stands for the one who; *whomever*, for the one whom.

3. Invite ..... you wish.
4. Give the food to ..... is hungry.
5. ..... I hire for this work must be competent.
6. .....you send here will be treated courteously.
7. A medal will be given to ..... attains the highest speed in typewriting.
8. Engage ..... arrives first.
9. Engage ..... you can get for me.
10. At our school we are friendly with ..... we meet.

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EXERCISE 5

Name ..... *Date* .....

NUMBER AND GENDER OF PRONOUNS

Insert appropriate pronouns in the blank spaces:

A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in *person*, *number*, and *gender*.

1. No one cares to do more than ..... share of the work.
2. Who wishes to disappoint ..... parents?
3. Who will lend me ..... pencil?
4. Every pupil is required to be in ..... place at 9 o'clock.

A collective noun is in the neuter gender unless the individuals composing it are meant.

5. Every one said that ..... would buy ..... ticket from me.
6. Our committee completed ..... business today.
7. Each stenographer must do ..... own work.
8. We must have a person who can make up ..... mind quickly.
9. A good nurse is always conscious of ..... responsibility.

When a singular antecedent denotes persons of both sexes, or when singular antecedents are of different genders and the distinction of gender is not important, the masculine pronoun is used. If the distinction of gender is important use *he or she*, *his or her*, etc.

10. Our basketball team defeated all ..... opponents.
11. Not one of our schools had ..... graduation before June 27.
12. Each boy did ..... part.
13. Has either woman finished ..... work?
14. Any member may give ..... opinion.
15. The council is determined to stand by ..... first decision.
16. The congregation of St. Lukes extend an unanimous call to ..... pastor to remain another year.

A collective noun is singular when the individuals composing it are regarded as one.

17. Every boy and girl in the class should order ..... ring now.
18. The Senate will never give ..... consent to such a bill.
19. The audience certainly showed ..... appreciation of our program.
20. If any one wishes to purchase a book ..... must give me..... order at once.

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 6

Name..... .....*Date*.....

REVIEW EXERCISE

Strike out the incorrect forms:

1. The girl with (who, whom) you talked is the class leader.
2. Please give the cake to (we, us) boys.
3. Do you think it can be (they, them)?
4. This work must be done by (they, them) before night.
5. Its being (we, us) seems to surprise you.
6. Between you and (I, me), he is somewhat of a failure.
7. (He, Him) and (I, me) were schoolmates.
8. There is no danger of (his, him) receiving the appointment.
9. Have you no thought for the rest of (we, us) people?
10. Is that the man (who, whom) you think will be elected?
11. Yes, that is the man (who, whom) I think we shall elect.
12. (Your, You) failing to come to my assistance was a disappointment.
13. I knew it was (she, her).
14. Do you remember (who, whom) she called on the telephone?
15. Can it be (she, her) (who, whom) you wish to work for you?
16. We think that it might have been (they, them).
17. Do you know Mr. Jones for (who, whom) I work?
18. Your behaviour indicates that neither you nor (he, him) desires promotion.
19. I think you are more like Mabel than like (I, me).

(Over)

20. (He, Him) and (I, me) have been expecting you for a long time.

21. Will the responsibility rest upon (he, him) or (she, her)?

22. Everybody is requested to pay (his, their) share of the expense at once.

23. I told (she, her) to apply for the position because I thought it should be (she, her) (who, whom) should be given work with (they, them).

24. No boy or girl will be allowed to leave until (his, her, their) work is done.

25. Is it (he, him) (who, whom) you wish to go? No, it is (she, her).

How Many Errors are You Ready to Bury in the Cemetery of Bad Habits?

20. (He, Him) and (I, me) have been expecting you for a long time.

21. Will the responsibility rest upon (he, him) or (she, her)?

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 7

Name..... .....*Date*.....

NUMBER OF NOUNS

Write the plurals of the words in the following lists:

A	B	C
book	brush	solo .....
bridge	gas	piano .....
girl	church	canto .....
house	box	cameo .....
pullman	climax	portfolio .....

D	E	F
potato	chimney	duty .....
negro	attorney	army .....
cargo	Mary	ally .....
tomato	money	city .....
mosquito	alley	mutiny .....

G	H	I
man	wife	roof .....
foot	shelf	chief .....
tooth	calf	cliff .....
mouse	life	scarf .....
goose	knife	staff .....

J	K	L
deer	spoonful	son-in-law .....
salmon	schoolmate	forget-me-not .....
species	baseball	knight-templar .....
golf links	stepfather	attorney-at-law .....
series	castaway	hanger-on .....

(Over)

M	N	O
parenthesis	Miss Jones	brother .....
memorandum	Mr. Brown	genius .....
Monsieur	Mrs. Smith	index .....
Madame	X	shot .....
phenomenon	5	penny .....
	and	fish .....
	if	cloth .....
		die .....

List five plurals having no singular.

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... . 5.....

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EXERCISE 8

Name.....*Date*.....

Write the rules for the formation of the plural number of the words in lists A to J in Exercise 7. Give two additional examples for each rule.

A.....

B.....

C.....

D.....

E.....

F.....

G.....

H.....

I.....

J.....

Compare the plurals of the words in Lists K and L of Exercise 7 to find the likeness between the parts in which the changes are made. Then write the rule for the formation of the plural number of compound nouns.

.....

.....

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 9

Name..... .....*Date*.....

Change the singular forms to plural and the plural forms to singular as illustrated in sentence 1

oxen are *topers*

1. An ox is your true toper. Hawthorne.

2. He has passed the crisis of his illness.

3. My mother-in-law is visiting her other daughter-in-law at present.

4. This is all the data available just now.

5. If John sells his cargo of potatoes at a good price, he will buy a piano.

6. The man's wife sheared the sheep with her neighbor's sharp shears.

7. I forgot to put my tooth-brush in my club bag.

8. Deacon Brown has always said that Brother Smith was very generous in the giving of alms.

9. The country within a radius of five miles has been searched carefully for the thief but no trace of him has been found.

10. I think you should throw that small trout back into the brook.

11. My attorney will use his influence to have this town made the terminus of the new railway.

12. I have kept an account of all the money I have disbursed.

13. Harry will be surprised to learn that he is considered a hero by his townsfolk.

(Over)

15. There is one Amy in our club. The girl who is embroidering the cuff is she.

16. After the mutiny, came the court martial.

17. Has your picture of Saint Cecelia a halo painted around the head?

18. A man-of-war is lying in the harbour.

19. This talisman was given to me by a Mussulman.

20. Is this letter an a or o?

14. Take one teaspoonful of the cough medicine before you retire.

15. There is one Army in our club. The girl who is embroidering the cuff

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 10

Name.....*Date*.....

POSSESSIVE CASE—SINGULAR NOUNS.

Insert the apostrophe or add the apostrophe and s wherever needed in the following sentences:

The *possessive* case denotes possession.

1. That dress is last years style.
2. Mary looks like her mothers people.
3. Have you seen the childs hat?
4. This is Jennies teacher.
5. Her brothers picture is on the table.
6. Why not follow Avis advice?

To form the possessive case, add an *apostrophe* and *s* to all singular nouns that do not end is *s*.

7. The ladys word must be taken.
8. James car is like Donalds.
9. This is a mans or a womans work, not a childs.
10. The womans page in the daily paper is very interesting.
11. That deers head is a beauty.
12. For goodness sake say nothing about this.
13. I have just finished a hard days work.

Nouns of one syllable ending in *s* add an *apostrophe* and *s*. Longer nouns ending in *s* add the apostrophe only.

14. Our new car is this seasons model.
15. Mr. Higgins house is for sale.
16. Thomas hand is still very sore.
17. Frances scarf was brought in one of Londons largest stores.
18. Babys screams attracted his fathers attention.
19. He is one of Torontos most prominent citizens.
20. The girls will follow Mary Jones example, I know.

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 11

Name.....*Date*.....

POSSESSIVE CASE—PLURAL NUMBER

Insert the apostrophe or add the apostrophe and s *wherever needed in the following sentences:*

1. Both the boys and the girls clubs meet in this hall.
2. Mens clothing is sold on the second floor.
3. Please lend me your copy of the Ladies Home Journal.
4. Last year Tom received the Youths Companion for six months.

A word is *first* plural and *then* possessive.

5. This is the result of six years study.
6. I wish to pay two terms tuition.
7. The horses stalls are now ready.
8. I will not act on the womens committee of any political club.
9. Club members husbands are to be the guests of honor.
10. The Joneses house has been painted recently.

Plural nouns that do *not* end in *s* form their possessives by adding the apostrophe and *s*; if they end in *s*, the apostrope *only* is added.

11. The Misses Thomas party was a delightful affair.
12. I bought this at the Farmers store.
13. Mary is attending a girls boarding school.
14. The citizens cooperation is earnestly solicited.
15. The womens votes elected the candidate.
16. Two years taxes are now due.
17. I have a number of shares of General Motors stock.
18. We sell mens, womens, and childrens clothing.
19. The Smiths car is in the Hansons garage.
20. The signs reads, "Ladies Shoe-Shine Parlour".

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 12

Name.....*Date*..... .....

POSSESSIVE CASE

A. TWO NOUNS USED TOGETHER

Insert the apostrophe or add apostrophe and s wherever needed in the following exercises:

When two or more nouns are used together implying common possession, the sign of the possessive is added to the *last* word only. If the names imply separate possession, the sign is added to *both* words.

1. We are studying William and Mary reign now.
2. Elizabeth and Victoria reigns are interesting.
3. I must insist upon having a Holt , Renfrew and Company fur coat.
4. We left Dr. Grant prescription at Newnham and Slipp store.
5. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John A. MacDonald pictures hang here.
6. The Baird Company drug products are reliable.
7. Mrs. Smith is Joe and Mary aunt, is she not?
8. We buy our class rings at Henry Birks and Sons.
9. Shall I order Page and Shaw chocolates? No, order either Moir or Ganong.
10. Eva bought her hat at Manchester , Robertson and Allison , the Maritime largest and most up-to-date store.

When words in apposition are considered as a unit-phrase, no comma is used to separate them and the sign of the possessive is added to the *last* word only. When not considered as a unit-phrase, the comma is used and the sign of the possessive is added to *both* appositives.

B. WORDS IN APPOSITION

1. Nancy found Jim the taxi driver license plate to-day.
2. Ivan bought his suit at MacDonald the tailor.
3. I met you last week at Dr. Smith the surgeon house.

(Over)

mother , summer cottage.

5. I heard Mary the milkmaid song at dawn.

6. Have you seen the Prince of Wales , our future King , ranch?

7. I received my stenographic experience in Jones the lawyer office.

8. Eaton , Canada largest mail-order house , goods are always as advertised.

9. My uncle , Mr. John Holt , business is growing rapidly.

10. You can get MacLean , Canada National Magazine, at Hanson the bookseller.

When a group of words is used in the possessive sense, the sign of the possessive is added to the *last* word only.

C. Words in a Group

1. No one else work is criticized so severely as mine.

2. We celebrate the King of England birthday on June the third.

3. The clerk of courts report is ready.

4. The vice-president of the company office is on the second floor.

5. Everybody else salary has been increased.

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 13

Name.....*Date*.....

POSSESSIVE CASE

Compound Nouns

Insert the apostrophe or add the apostrophe and s wherever needed in the following exercises:

A.

In *compound nouns* the **apostrophe** is added to the *last* word *only*.

1. My son-in-law house was in last night fire.
2. The Knights-Templar meeting was held in the Masons hall.
3. My brother-in-law houses are on this street.
4. My wife sister-in-law cousin is calling at our house now.
5. The commander-in-chief message alarmed the man-of-war officers.
6. The woman-clerk holidays begin at twelve o'clock Saturday.
7. My instructions were to meet my father-in-law representative at the attorney-general office.
8. The aides-de-camp dance has been announced for Wednesday, May 24.
9. The governor-general term of office is of five years duration.
10. The maids of honour dresses were of georgette.

(Over)

1. Vera not agreeing to my plan is a great disappointment.
2. I cannot understand James refusing this offer.
3. Alice coming will change our plans.
4. Henry visiting us seems to suprise you.
5. Surely you have heard of Miss Nee making a success of gardening.

The noun or pronoun that modifies a gerund (a verb form ending in *ing*, used as a noun) is in the possessive case.

6. Mr. Black would not consider Bill hiring a man to cut the wood but insisted on his two boys doing it after school hours.
7. Kenneth giving up now will cause an amount of trouble.
8. Johnson needing money seems strange to me.
9. Walter agreeing to the proposal is doubtful.
10. There has never been any doubt about Martin being the chosen one.

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 14

Name.....*Date*..... .....

THE APOSTROPHE

CONTRACTIONS AND POSSESSIVES

Insert apostrophes where needed and make all necessary corrections.

1. Dont you remember their advertising a sale of mens clothing last winter?
2. Mrs. Thomas mothers house was sold last week.
3. The amounts too big! Its too bad its too big to please you.

The possessive case always denotes possession.

4. Youre dissatisfied too, arent you? Were going to complain at once.
5. Lets go to their house before they leave on their vacation.
6. Whos coming in now? Why that is the man whos car you wish to buy.
7. Whose writing is this thats so much like yours?

The apostrophe in contractions is always inserted where a letter or letters have been omitted.

8. Dont you think my work is neater than hers? Well, its almost as neat.
9. "Twas the night before Christmas."
10. Both cars are all right, but I prefer ours to theirs.
11. Im certain hes wrong in his conclusion about Gus lack of a sense of responsibility in the matter.
12. Youre too large now for a childs size in coats.
13. Ive been wearing a woman size for two years.
14. Hes the next whos to speak over the radio.

(Over)

B. POSSESSIVE CASE WITH GERUNDS

1. Vera not agreeing to my plan is a great disappointment.

16. He has engaged Mr. Hall, the famous criminal lawyer, services.

17. Many ladies in your town will use no other brush but ours.

18. Theres no doubt that theyre entitled to all theyre demanding for their labour.

19. Shes as willing worker as youll find anywhere.

20. Ones duty comes before ones pleasure.

21. I met you at the Jones house party two years ago.

22. Youll see him at the students council meeting tonight.

23. "Howeer it be, it seems to me
Tis only noble to be good."

24. Eatons and Simpsons catalogues came in Wednesday or Thursday mail.

25. I bought my candy at the confectioners. She bought hers at the grocers.

Have You a Contribution for the Cemetery of Bad Habits?

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 15

Name.....*Date*.....

GENDER OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

A. *Change the feminine form of every noun and pronoun to the masculine form.*

1. The girl (*boy*) is glad to be of service to her (*his father*) mother.

2. This is an excellent picture of our good Queen.

3. The maid said: "Madam, you must make your complaint to the landlady."

4. The baroness is administratrix of her late husband's estate.

5. The bride was formerly a widow.

6. Frances described the Sultana's garden very accurately.

7. A Jewess is the heroine of the story and heiress to her aunt's vast fortune.

8. The Duchess of York was hostess to the famous actress.

9. The she-bear is quite capable of defending her cubs.

10. Mrs. Brown was accompanied by her niece.

(Over)

15. Who is the next whose speech we shall hear?

16. He has engaged Mr. Hall, the famous criminal lawyer, ser-

vices.

1. The waiter recognized Louis, the author.

2. The Earl of Athlone granted the reporter an interview.

3. The lad made pets of the rooster and the gander.

4. We saw an abbot and a monk in the monastery garden.

5. Their bachelor uncle is educating Mr. Jones's two sons.

6. It was quite plain that the youth was afraid to approach the wizard.

7. The lion, escaping from its keeper, killed four rams.

8. There goes a drone into the hive.

9. Sir Walter and the hart are left alone. Wordsworth.

10. The marquis was visiting at his brother's home.

EXERCISE 16

Name.....*Date*.....

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS

Practise saying *has, have* and *had* before the perfect participle, so that your ear and your tongue will become accustomed to the combination.

Complete the following exercise:

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
arise	.....	.....
bear (carry)	.....	.....
beat	.....	.....
begin	.....	.....
bend	.....	.....
bid (at an auction)	.....	.....
bid (command)	.....	.....
blow	.....	.....
break	.....	.....
burst	.....	.....
cast	.....	.....
choose	.....	.....
come	.....	.....
cut	.....	.....
drive	.....	.....
drown	.....	.....

(Over)

flee		
flow		
fly		
forbid		
freeze		
get		
grow		
hang		
knit		
know		
lose		
prove		
rid		
ring		
sew		
shake		
shine		
shrink		
sow		
swim		
tear		
weave		
win		
wind		

EXERCISE 17

Name.....*Date*.....

PRINCIPAL PART OF VERBS

Strike out the incorrect forms in the following sentences:

1. I have (saw, seen) you very often at church.
2. She (bid, bade) me farewell in an icy tone.
3. The man fell from the wagon and was (drug, dragged) several rods.
4. This is the best bread I have ever (ate, eaten).
5. Has the cat (drunk, drank) all the milk? Yes, she (drunk, drank) it long ago.
6. The murderer (pled, pleaded) for his life, but he was (hung, hanged) yesterday.
7. (Aren't, Ain't) you ready yet?
8. Before the firemen had returned to the station, the fire had (broke, broken) out again.
9. He has (drew, drawed, drawn) a draft on me for the full amount of the bill.
10. I (did, done) the typing myself.
11. The dog has (bit, bitten) several children so we must shoot him.
12. I drove the car faster than I had ever (drove, driven) before and (catched, caught) the train at Moncton.
13. Your dress is (tore, torn) in two places. Yes, I (tore, teared) it on a nail.
14. We have (rid, ridden) the house of mice.
15. Has he ever (showed, shown) you his paintings?
16. He (showed, shown) them to me last night.

(Over)

18. I have (wrung, wrang) the clothes again because when you (wrang, wrung) them too much water was left in them.

19. Has he (wrote, written) to you yet?

20. She (sang, sung) better last night than she has ever (sang, sung).

21. This year grain has been (sowed, sown) in the field that (lay, laid) fallow two years.

22. Have you ever (rid, ridden) in a jaunting car?

23. That statement of his has not (proved, proven) anything.

24. Much water has (flowed, flown) under this bridge since I (saw, seen) you last.

25. The swallows have all (flew, flown) south.

26. James's record for the broad jump has never been (beat, beaten) here.

27. The boat must have (sank, sunk) very quickly.

28. It (sank, sunk) before we could reach it.

29. The house was (burned, burnt) last year. Now the barn has (went, gone), too.

30. I have already (drunk, drank) two cups of tea.

31. I (knowed, knew) that you could not finish your exercise in that short period.

32. I had it (wrote, written) before I left home this morning.

33. Have you ever (ate, eaten) this kind of cake until now? Yes, I (eat, ate) some at Mary's last summer.

Have You Any Further Contributions for the Cemetery?

17. We have (did, done) all we can do now.

18. I have (wrung, wrang) the clothes again because when you (wrang,

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 18

Name.....*Date*.....

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS

Supply the correct forms of verbs in parentheses:

1. Have you ever (hear) *heard* such a strange tale?
2. Almost as soon as the boy (fall) from the bridge, Harry (dive) but when the body was (recover) it was too late.
3. The coroner said that he not (drown), but had (die) from the effect of the shock.
4. She (light) a candle to show me how well the plant that I had (give) her had (thrive).
5. She must have (mistake) the house and (go) to Gibson's.
6. The boy (write), "I have (write) my exercise and have (go) home."
7. I have (strive) to set a good example.
8. The King of Kings will be (show) here next week.
9. The boy (shine) my shoes until they (look) like new.
10. When Nellie (see) her bracelet, her eyes (shine) like stars.
11. Don has not (swim) much this summer, but to-day he (swim) to the island and back.
12. I do not think your purse was (steal); it is more probable that you have (lose) it.
13. This blanket was (weave) on a hand loom.
14. He (wave) his hand as he (bid) me goodbye.
15. The beads were (string) on wire and then (make) into flowers.

(Over)

17. He has (take) my advice, I see, and has (go) to work.

18. The boy (climb) to the roof of the burning house and (bring) the child to safety.

19. He (win) much praise for his brave act.

20. Joe has (sow) wheat in the field where he (sow) rye last year.

21. When he (hear) the noise outside, he (spring) from his chair and (stride) from the room.

22. When the trench was almost (fill) in, the boys (leap) into it and (tread) the earth down firmly.

23. Has the bell been (ring)? Yes, Miss Brown just (ring) it.

24. Before I (learn) to sew, I was (teach) to crochet.

25. Have you (wind) the victrola? I have just (do) so.

16. Have you (sew) both seams?

17. He has (take) my advice, I see, and has (go) to work.

Exercises in Every Day English for Canadians

EXERCISE 19

Name.....*Date*..... .....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

A.

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
come	.....	.....
go	.....	.....

Insert the correct forms of the verb *come* in the first five sentences and the correct forms of the verb *go* in the last five sentences in the following exercise:

1. When the message ....., I was on my way to the station.
2. Last night I waited until Katherine ..... from skating.
3. She has ..... here many times this summer.
4. You have ..... early, have you not?
5. Many changes have taken place since I ..... here to live.
6. He has ..... to play with Herman.
7. I ..... to see him a week ago.
8. The children have ..... home.
9. ..... are those days forever.
10. You have ..... to an amount of trouble, I fear.

Note that the past of *Come* is *CAME*.

B.

Present	Past	Perfect Participle
bet	.....	.....
rid	.....	.....
burst	.....	.....
shed	.....	.....
hurt	.....	.....
broadcast	.....	.....

Learning the principal parts of these verbs solves all problems in the use of them.

(Over)

1. (bet) I have not ..... on a horse race for a year.

2. (burst) The bubble has .....

3. (shed) The moon ..... a soft radiance over the earth.

4. (hurt) The child's feelings were .....

5. (broadcast) A very good concert was ..... last night from CFCA.

6. (burst) She ..... into the room and screamed, "Fire!"

7. (bet, burst) That man ..... ten dollars that my car had less speed than his and ..... a tire trying to win the bet.

8. (hurt) Bobby ..... his foot last night.

9. (rid) His industry has ..... his garden of weeds.

10. (shed) The hens have .... their feathers early this year.

11. (shed) That poor lonely child ..... many tears.

12. (hurt) Have you ..... Hilda?

13. (rid) The members of our police force have ..... the town of many nuisances.

14. (come, burst) When she ..... in she ..... out laughing.

15. (broadcast) Several radio companies have ..... his lectures.

Have You Any Bad Habits to Bury Now?

EXERCISE 20

Name.....*Date*..... .....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

Lie and *Lay*

Fill the blank spaces with the correct forms of the verb or verbs named at the beginning of each exercise.

A.

Present.	Past	Present Participle	Perfect Participle
lie			

1. I ..... down to take a rest.
2. ..... still, please.
3. He has ..... there an hour.
4. I was ..... in the hammock when Father called me.
5. ..... down, Sport.

Lie, *sit*, and *rise* are always intransitive; hence, they do *not* require objects. These verbs express the idea of getting into position.

B.

Present	Past	Present Participle	Perfect Participle
lay			

1. He ..... a floor for us.
2. ..... the patient down, please.
3. We have ..... our plans very carefully.
4. I shall ..... the complaint before the manager.
5. Jennie says that she ..... the letter on your desk.

Lay and *raise* are always transitive; hence, they *require* objects. *Set* is, with few exceptions, always transitive. These verbs express the idea of being placed in position.

C. *Lie-Lay*

1. I shall ..... on the couch while I am waiting for you.
2. Have you ..... there long?
3. Yes, I have been ..... here hours.

(Over)

5. I think she should be ..... in her bed.

6. We ..... in wait for the burglar.

7. His ship is ..... at the wharf.

8. Tom's coat has been ..... out in the rain all day.

9. He must have ..... it down when he was playing ball last evening.

10. We intend to allow our mill to ..... idle this year.

11. Pupils at this boarding school are not permitted to ..... in bed after eight o'clock.

12. I must have ..... my copy here.

13. I remember seeing you ..... it there.

14. I must not be so careless about ..... my papers down.

15. "All spotless ..... the untrodden snow."

16. Two men ..... in the hospital and a third ..... in the morgue as a result of an automobile collision last evening.

17. I have ..... my fur coat in my cedar chest.

18. These eggs have ..... too long in the nest to be used now.

19. Please ..... down for a short rest.

20. There I ..... sleepless hour after hour.

21. Your garden tools are still ..... in the garden just where you .... them when you stopped working yesterday.

22. Have they ..... there all night? Yes. You should not have left them ..... there.

23. I am surprised to see these apples ..... just where they ..... last week. They will decay if left ..... on the ground like this.

24. ..... the pattern on your cloth.

25. I have ..... it on the cloth and it now ..... ready for me to cut out.

EXERCISE 21

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

Rise and *Raise*

Fill the blank spaces with the correct forms of the verb or verbs named at the beginning of each exercise.

A.

Present	Past	Present Participle	Past Participle
rise			

1. The usher said, "....., please."

Rise does not require an object.

2. So we .... quickly.
3. The sun has .....
4. The balloon cannot ..... with such a weight in it.

Rise is a noun as well as a verb.

5. Those in favor of the motion please .....
6. He is ..... He is not here.
7. The river is ..... rapidly.
8. It has ..... twelve inches since noon.
9. Then up ..... our brave chieftain.
10. The ..... in the price of the stock was anticipated.

B.

Present	Past	Present Participle	Past Participle
raise			

1. ..... the window, please.

Raise requires an object.

2. Do you think we can ..... the required amount?
3. Do not attempt to ..... a disturbance here.
4. Those in favor, ... hands.

(Over)

6. A courteous boy ..... his hat when he greets a lady.

7. The floods in the south will ..... the price of potatoes here.

8. ..... the flag, our glorious banner.

9. We ..... a very good crop of garden produce here last year.

10. Father ..... our house and built a good wall under it.

C. *Rise-Raise*

1. My bread has ..... well. Mother's yeast always ..... it in a few hours.

2. We decided to stop work when the temperature ..... to 92°.

3. When we received the good news our spirits .....

4. Almost any fish will ..... to this good bait.

5. Miss Swan has ..... to the position of buyer for her department.

6. Her ability must have ..... her.

7. If the oven is too hot, the cake will bake before it .....

8. The moon ..... o'er the city.

9. She did not ..... her eyes when she passed us.

10. William is ..... rapidly in his profession.

11. Do you think it wise to buy on a ..... market?

12. The creek ..... almost a foot last night.

13. What ..... the water at this time of year?

EXERCISE 22

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

Sit and *Set*

Fill the blank spaces with the correct forms of the verb or verbs named at the beginning of each exercise.

A.

Present	Past	Present Participle	Perfect Participle
sit			

Sit does not require an object.

1. ..... here, please.
2. The hen ..... on her nest.
3. I have ..... an hour waiting for you.
4. We ..... on the porch all evening.
5. ..... still and I shall prepare lunch.
6. She ..... near the fire to dry her shoes.
7. Tell the children not to ..... on the ground.
8. I must hurry; Mother always ..... up until I come in.

B.

Present	Past	Present Participle	Perfect Participle
set			

Set requires an object. There are a few exceptions to this rule. Can you give examples of them?

1. It is time to ..... the table for lunch.
2. Father ..... out a few cabbage plants yesterday.
3. I ..... mine out a week ago, but the cold weather has ..... them back.
4. ..... the metronome at 60 for this exercise.
5. The doctor ..... the broken limb.

(Over)

5. Lazarus was ..... from the dead.
6. A courteous boy ..... his hat when he greets a lady.
7. The goods in the south will ..... the price of potatoes here.

7. He ..... the child on her mother's knee.

8. The sun is .....

C. *Sit-Set*

1. How do you think this dress .....?

2. On the pantry shelf ..... six bottles of pickles.

3. Who ..... them there?

4. ..... the peach on the window sill to ripen.

5. Yesterday Jane ..... the wicker chair on the porch and I .....
in it for three hours.

6. I did not know that you were strong enough to ..... up so long.

7. A difficult examination was ..... for us this time

8. Mr. Scott has the name of ..... difficult ones.

9. We ..... in the car while the girls took the food from the baskets
and ..... it upon the table.

10. ..... your answers down on this slip of paper.

11. The house ..... upon a high hill.

12. The level showed that the monument was ..... exactly even.

13. We left them ..... in the living room when we retired.

14. They must have ..... there for hours.

15. Dorothy has always ..... us a good example.

16. How long has the hen been ..... on her eggs? I .....
her a week ago.

17. Will you please ..... this hat aside for me?

18. We shall ..... off the fireworks to-night.

19. The bed has been ..... up and you may make it now.

20. Do not ..... idle; you have ..... thus too long.

EXERCISE 23

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

Fill each blank with the correct form of the correct verb:

A.

Present	Past	Present Participle	Perfect Participle
flee			
fly			
flow			

1. The family ..... from the burning house clad in their night attire.
2. The birds have ..... south again.

Hunted creatures *flee*.

3. The river over .....s its banks each spring.
4. John and Henry ..... their kites all the afternoon.
5. As soon as I went to the window the bird ..... away.

Anything that travels through the air is said to *fly*.

6. We must ..... before our mistake is discovered.
7. The criminal ..... from justice.
8. General Nobile ..... to the north pole.
9. The river .....s serenely on.

Rivers *flow*.

10. Many small rivers and streams ..... into the Saint John.
11. Every evening last summer, the chimney swifts ..... round and round in a large circle and after a time ..... into our chimney.
12. When the police reached the house, they found that the robber had .....

(Over)

14. Some one left the door of the cage open and the canary has .....

15. The murderer has ..... to a foreign country, but we shall have him extradited.

B.

Fill the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis:

1. (get) I have ..... all our supplies.

2. (hang) The man under arrest ..... himself in his cell at the police station.

3. (see) Have you ..... Charlie this afternoon?

4. (see) I ..... him a short time ago.

5. (take, leave) Who has ..... my book and ..... hers?

EXERCISE 24

Name.....*Date*.....

NUMBER OF VERBS

Use *is, are, has,* or *have* correctly in the following sentences:

A finite verb must agree with its subject in number.

1. Our sincere thanks ..... yours.
2. The swine ..... not been fed.
3. What ..... the odds?
4. The dregs ..... all that I have now.
5. Oats ..... not doing well this season.
6. His goods ..... been seized by the custom officers.
7. The eaves of our house ..... used by many swallows.
8. The tongs ..... broken.
9. The gallows ..... not yet been erected.
10. How many fish ..... in your net?
11. The two Misses Smith ..... just left.
12. There ..... too many but's and if's in your story.
13. The proceeds ..... to be expended for graduation expenses.
14. Politics ..... never interested me.
15. Molasses ..... rather expensive at present.
16. The nuptials ..... just been concluded.
17. Economics ..... an interesting study.
18. The ashes ..... been removed.
19. No news ..... good news.
20. The army ..... already mobilized.

The Cemetery of Bad Habits Awaits Your Bad Habits.

EXERCISE 25

Name.....*Date*.....

NUMBER AND PERSONS OF VERBS

Practise saying: *She* does not. *He* does not. *It* does not.

Insert *do not* or *does not* in the blank spaces:

1. The trustees of the estate ..... agree on this question.
2. ..... Hugh ..... come home until night?
3. This grade of goods ..... sell readily.

Use *does not* in the third person singular *only*.

4. Our teacher ..... like this style of penmanship.
5. Why ..... she ..... like it?
6. He .... know where he is going.
7. It ..... make any difference to us.
8. Peas ..... grow well in this soil.

Use *do not* in all other persons both singular and plural.

9. Muriel ..... ever reach the office until eight o'clock.
10. Their goods ..... give satisfaction.
11. Such extravagance ..... appeal to me.
12. A number of our pupils ..... study at home.
13. Their progress ..... please us.

Doesn't may be substituted for *does not; don't*, for *do not*.

14. ..... the number of cases of typhoid ..... frighten you?
15. One of my friends ..... like this hat.
16. She thinks that it ..... become me.
17. This kind of work ..... bring a very great reward.
18. Our company ..... care to take this risk.
19. The new girl ..... seem very friendly.
20. ..... you ..... know where Harry is?

EXERCISE 26

Name..... .....*Date*.....

NUMBER OF VERBS

Strike out the incorrect forms:

A finite verb agrees with its subject in person and number.

1. Every boy and girl in the class (was, were) invited to the party.
2. Either Mary or Esther (is, are) going with me.
3. The dog and the cat (is, are) waiting for their food.
4. The trouble is that each boy and girl (feel, feels) hurt.
5. The doctor and the nurse (was, were) in the patient's room when I called.
6. Here (come, comes) our pupils.
7. There (go, goes) all our hopes.

When the singular members of a compound subject are preceded by *each* or *every* and joined by *and* the verb is *singular*.

8. Either Tom or Joe (has, have) been here.
9. There (is, are) a car and a truck in the garage now.
10. It (was, were) neither Mary nor Jane who asked me that question.
11. Gertrude and Helen (is, are) expected home now.

Two or more singular subjects connected by *or* or *nor* require a verb in the *singular* number. When connected by *and* the verb is plural unless the subjects denote the same person or thing.

12. Either Gertrude or Helen (is, are) expected to return next week.
13. Every man and woman in this town (is, are) required to pay taxes.
14. Katherine and my cousin (was, were) at the concert last night.
15. Katherine's and my cousin (was, were) at the concert last night.
16. Katherines' and my cousins (was, were) at the concert last night.
17. Neither John nor Mary (come, comes) home to lunch.
18. Anna and Harry (have, has) returned home.
19. Each student (has, have) a locker.
20. Every avenue of escape (has, have) been cut off.

EXERCISE 27

Name.....*Date*.....

NUMBER OF VERBS

Strike out the incorrect forms in the following sentences:

1. Neither their father nor I (am, is) willing to consent to the plan.

A compound subject whose parts differ in person or number and are connected by *or* or *nor* usually takes a verb which agrees with the nearer subject.

2. A green and white license tag (lie, lies) on the floor.
3. A green and a white license tag (lie, lies) on the floor.
4. James, not you, (has, have) been chosen to represent the class.
5. Clothing, as well as food, (is, are) required for these poor children.
6. Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" (is, are) still read and enjoyed.

A singular subject followed by a parenthetical phrase beginning with *with, and also, as well as*, etc., requires a singular verb.

7. His story of the event and yours (differ, differs).
8. The bride, with all her attendants, (is, are) coming now.
9. Neither he nor they (is, are) eligible for this appointment.
10. The majority of the class (desire, desires) class pins.

A collective noun that refers to individuals acting individually requires a plural verb, but when it refers to its individuals acting as a whole, the singular verb and the singular neuter pronoun are required.

11. She, and her guests also, (accept, accepts) the invitation.
12. A large school of fish (was, were) reported by the fishermen to-day.
13. It (is, are) the navy that (keep, keeps) the foe away.
14. The captain is quite frank in saying that his crew (is, are) not to be trusted.

The title of a book is always regarded as singular.

15. A large crowd of children (was, were) seen in the distance.
16. The flock of hens (was, were) soon scattered.

(Over)

18. The congregation (was, were) dismissed and went their separate ways.

19. (Has, Have) the jury returned (its, their) verdict?

20. The jury (has, have) disagreed, so there will be another trial.

21. The council (was, were) divided on the subject.

22. I think the council (was, were) influenced by your argument.

23. Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" (is, are) being studied by our class.

24. The Halifax Disaster was one of the worst catastrophes that (has, have) occurred in Canada.

25. The day after graduation our class (was, were) separated never to meet again as a class.

EXERCISE 28

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

Miscellaneous Errors

Strike out the incorrect forms in the following sentences:

1. You (ought not, hadn't ought) to go away now.
2. I (got, received) your letter a week ago.
3. (Has he, Has he got) any more of these books to sell?
4. I (don't have any time, have no time) for extra work.

Leave means to go away from; *let* to allow.

5. When are you going to (learn, teach) me to embroider?
6. Please (leave, let) her now and (let, leave) her rest.
7. Before she applied for the position, Miss Lyon (had, got) a fine letter of recommendation from Mr. Smith.

Teach means to give instruction; *learn* to acquire knowledge.

8. Miss Mann (has, has got) a fine letter of recommendation written by Mr. Maxwell.
9. Please (leave, let) her describe her experience.
10. (Do you have, Have you) a receipt form?

Ought cannot be conjugated; hence no auxiliary verb is used with it.

11. You (had ought, ought) to help Murray (had you not, ought you not)?
12. He (got, received) a great surprise when I refused to (learn, teach) him to drive the car.
13. They (don't have, have no) patience with beginners.

Get means to obtain; *have*, to possess; *receive*, to accept delivery of.

14. Don (learned, taught) me to swim.
15. They (haven't got, have no) money left.
16. The children (have, have got) measles at present.
17. Father, please (leave, let) me have the car to-night.
18. Mary (had ought, ought to have) come to see me.
19. They (don't have any, have no) idea of our hardships.
20. His sister is (teaching, learning) him bookkeeping.

17. The congregation (sing, singe) very well.

18. The congregation (was, were) dismissed and went their separate

EXERCISE 29

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

A. Insert *may* or *can* in each of the following blanks:

1. ..... we go now? You .....
2. ..... I borrow your book?
3. ..... I ask where you bought this paper?
4. I ..... buy some like it to-night.
5. ..... I take this embroidery pattern to Jean?
6. You ..... if you think she ..... use it.
7. I ..... go to the movies to-night. I ..... go, too, if I wish.
8. ..... you make fudge? ..... we make fudge?
9. ..... you tell me who called?
10. We ..... cross the road without waiting for that car to pass.
11. You ..... not be so agile as you think you are.
12. ..... you always be happy.

May is used to express permission, a possibility or a wish.

Can expresses ability to do something.

B. Insert *might* or *could* in each of the following blanks:

1. I asked Miss Smith whether I ..... go at two. She said I .....
2. It was so warm that we ..... scarcely endure the heat.
3. I thought you ..... have forgotten our plan.
4. He ..... oblige us if he wished to do so.
5. Did the doctor say that you ..... take such a long walk?
6. You ..... do better work if you tried.
7. Who said that you ..... have the car? You ..... have killed yourself.
8. She ..... have helped, but I doubt it.

Might is the past of may.

Could is the past of can.

EXERCISE 30

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

A. Fill the blank spaces with *shall* or *will*.

1. I ..... be glad to do this for you.
2. He ..... come to see you soon.
3. I ..... not be free for an hour.
4. We ..... have our lunch now.
5. What ..... we do without you to advise us?
6. Susan ..... give you all the advice you ..... require.
7. I ..... make your dress next week.
8. If you do not wish to wait, Miss Gibson ..... make it this week.
9. I think I ..... read this book.
10. They ..... be here to-morrow.
11. You ..... like Minnie, I know.
12. We ..... try to help you with your work.

Use *shall* or *should* in the first person and *will* or *would* in the second and third persons to denote simple futurity.

Should also expresses obligation; *would* habitual action.

B. Fill the blank spaces with *should* or *would*.

1. I thought you ..... not be able to go.
2. He knew I ..... be glad to help you.
3. You ..... write better than this.
4. He ..... not listen to reason.

(Over)

6. They ..... not contribute anything to the cause.

7. Had I any leisure, I ..... study painting.

8. He thought she ..... be glad to work in his office.

9. We ..... often take a stroll at twilight.

10. You ..... have remained at home with your little sister.

11. Had I known your address, I ..... have gone to see you.

12. They told me that they ..... try to come early.

13. Do you think I ..... be expected to work for such a low wage?

EXERCISE 31

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

Shall and *Will*

Insert *shall, will, should,* or *would* in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. I am determined that he ..... feel sorry for this act.
2. Evelyn is willing that you ..... accompany us.
3. I promise you that I ..... do your work at once.
4. You ..... not go; I forbid you to leave the house.
5. I ..... have money for I ..... work.
6. Leave the room; I ..... not excuse such disobedience.
7. You ..... have a new dress for I ..... buy one for you.
8. You ..... remain at home; I ..... not stay alone.
9. He ..... not dictate to me.
10. They ..... be glad to visit you.
11. We ..... not endure this hardship another hour.
12. Mr. Maddox declares that the boys ..... apologize for their rudeness.
13. The doctor told me that I ..... have to rest for two weeks.
14. He seemed determined that we ..... finish the work to-day.
15. I promise that I ..... come to see you very soon.
16. No matter what argument you advance, this decision ..... stand.
17. You ..... be fined if you exceed the speed limit.
18. You ..... take that medicine; I ..... see that you do.
19. You ..... take your medicine again in an hour.
20. I felt that I ..... regret it if I did not help him.

Use will or would in the first person, and shall or should in the second and third persons to express determination, desire, willingness, or promise on the part of the speaker.

EXERCISE 32

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME VERBS

Shall and *Will*
In Questions

A. Insert ***Shall or Will*** in each of the following blank spaces:

1. ..... I go now?
2. Where ..... we go Thursday?
3. ..... I accompany you? Certainly.
4. .....we help you? You know we .....
5. .....you be at the office at three? I .....
6. .....you assume responsibility in this matter? I ..... not.
7. ..... he be at the races to-morrow? Yes, he ..... be there.
8. ..... Mary be at home to-night? She ....., I think.
9. ..... they be ready in time, do you think?
10. ..... we pay this exorbitant price? I think we ..... not.

In a question (except a repetition of a question addressed to the speaker) use *shall* or *should* when the subject is in the first person.

When the subject is in the second or third person, use the auxiliary that the answer requires.

When repeating a question addressed to the speaker, use the auxiliary that the answer requires.

Should and *Would*
In Indirect Quotations

B. Insert ***Should*** or ***Would*** in each of the following blank spaces:

1. He told me he thought he ..... go.
2. I said that I ..... be glad to help her.
3. We told her that we thought we ..... be free to accept her invitation for Monday evening.

In an indirect quotation, use the auxiliary that the direct quotation would require.

(Over)

happened.

5. You asked whether he ..... expect to pay interest.

6. I promised that I ..... surely do my best.

7. He promised that he ..... surely do his best.

8. He told me that he knew they ..... pay any price for good wood.

9. We answered that we ..... not consider his proposition.

10. You said that you ..... accept my offer.

EXERCISE 33

Name.....*Date*.....

AGREEMENT OF TENSES

Strike out the incorrect forms in the following sentences:

1. You should have known that all right (is, was) the correct spelling.
2. The child did not think that the world (is, was) round.
3. Where did he say Regina (is, was) situated? Did he not know that it (is, was) in Saskatchewan? No, he said that it (is, was) in Alberta.
4. Where did you say Jerry (was, is) last summer?
5. She soon learned that a stitch in time (saves, saved) nine.
6. Is this not a pleasant spot? I should say it (is, was).
7. I (thank, will thank) you now for your many acts of kindness.

The verb in a subordinate clause should agree in tense with the verb in the principal clause, unless the subordinate clause expresses present facts or unquestionable truths.

8. (Is, Was) it your brother to whom they alluded?
9. If you but follow my instructions, your work (will, would) be appreciated by any employer.
10. I wrote Hattie that your illness (prevents, prevented) our being with her this week.
11. Mr. Mann said that the flour which he (sells, sold) (was, is) just as good as the brand for which I asked.
12. I said to him, "But I (want, wanted) this particular brand."
13. What course did you tell me that your father (desires, desired) Bert to elect when he goes to college?
14. He (thinks, thought) he should study engineering.
15. Do you think this style suitable for me? I (think, would think) it (is, was).

EXERCISE 34

Name.....*Date*.....

USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

Was (Indicative Mood) *Were* (Subjunctive Mood)

Insert *was* or *were* in each of the following sentences:

1. If the diamond ..... genuine, the price would be much higher.
2. If I ..... Tom, I should accept the position.
3. If he ..... king, there would be war now.

The Indicative mood expresses a *fact*.

4. If it ..... generally known, why ..... I not told of it.
5. If he ..... as careful a driver as I, he would not have been in four accidents.
6. If you ..... competent, you would not always be out of work.
7. I wish I ..... you.
8. As he ..... idle, I thought he would be glad to do this work for me.

The Subjunctive mood expresses statements *contrary to fact*, and wishes which are really statements contrary to fact.

9. If he ..... in my place, he would not do better than I.
10. ..... all your money gone, I should still be your friend.
11. I wish I ..... a hundred miles away.
12. ..... the work finished, you could collect your pay.
13. I do not enjoy being treated as though I ..... a poor relation.
14. As there ..... no room in the bus, we came to town by trolley.
15. If there ..... extra work to do, you should have gone to the office at eight o'clock.

EXERCISE 35

Name.....*Date*.....

INFINITIVES

Strike out the incorrect forms in the following sentences:

1. I had planned (to go, to have gone) last week.
2. I should have been glad (to see, to have seen) you, had I been at home.
3. Our team expected (to win, to have won) the match.
4. They believed you (to be, to have been) the best man for the office.
5. There will come a time when we shall be glad (to have, to have had) these days together.
6. You ought (to go, to have gone) to help Marcia with the work she has to do to-day.

The perfect infinitive is used to denote action completed at the time indicated by the principal verb.

7. You ought (to go, to have gone) to the concert last night.
8. It is the duty of the chairman (to see, to have seen) that order is maintained.
9. It was the duty of the chairman (to see, to have seen) that each speaker had a fair chance.

Verbs that express hope, intention, or expectation are followed by the present infinitive.

10. I am supposed (to go, to have gone) to to-night's meeting, but I am taking this walk instead.
11. I was too busy (to go, to have gone) at eight o'clock.

With *ought*, *must*, *need* and *should*, the present time is denoted by putting the infinitive in the present tense; the past time is denoted by putting the infinitive in the perfect tense; as, "I ought to go" and "I ought to have gone." Note the difference in the meaning of these two forms.

12. Myra was supposed (to go, to have gone) at eight o'clock.
13. I had hoped (to talk, to have talked) with her before she died.
14. Ida was sorry (to hurt, to have hurt) the child's feelings.
15. I should have liked (to meet, to have met) your guest before she left town.
16. He expected (to hear, to have heard) the great prima donna.
17. I intended (to call, to have called) you on the telephone.
18. It was my intention (to insist, to have insisted) upon prompt obedience.
19. He intended (to make, to have made) an inspection last month.
20. He must have expected (to be, to have been) satisfied with your work.

EXERCISE 36

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME WORDS

Affect-Effect

Insert the correct word in the blank spaces in the following sentences:

1. The lecture on "Conditions in China" ..... me very much.

Affect, verb only, to influence, to pretend.

2. How does this law ..... us Canadians?

3. It does not ..... us, but it will have a great ..... on foreigners living in Canada.

4. Why does Sara ..... that childish manner?

5. We are trying to ..... a consolidation of these three school districts.

6. Our talk seems to have little ..... on some of the parents.

7. Measles ..... Bessie's sight, but had no ..... upon her hearing.

Effect, noun, result; verb, to bring about.

8. The ..... produced was startling to say the least.

9. This medicine has had no more ..... than cold water.

10. I am surprised to hear that. I expected it to ..... a cure.

11. The winter schedule went into ..... last Monday, but few of our trains were ..... by it.

12. He said, in ....., that we need expect no help from him.

(Over)

carried into ....., our climate will not be so much

..... by the Arctic current as it now is.

14. When I rebuked the maid she ..... not to hear me, but I think the reprimand has had the desired .....

15. The dissolution of the partnership can be ..... without ..... the credit standing of either partner.

16. Last night's frost had a bad ..... on my garden. Other gardens were ..... too.

17. Putting the hat upon her head, the girl exclaimed, "Do you not think the ..... is good?"

18. Do you expect to ..... this reform without aid?

19. Although you know the ultimate ..... will be a saving of time and money, you cannot ..... such a drastic change in a short time. So many people will be ..... that there is bound to be opposition.

20. When he went into bankruptcy, he turned over all his personal ..... to his creditors, and a payment of sixty cents on the dollar was .....

carried into ....., our climate will not be so much

..... by the Arctic current as it now is.

EXERCISE 37

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME WORDS

Insert *affect* or *effect* in the blank spaces in the following letter:

Dear Sara:

Although you ..... a cheerful strain in your recent letter which informed me of the loss of most of your household ..... by fire, I know that you have been very much ..... by such an experience. You have not yet fully realized the .... of the shock on your nerves nor the ..... of the loss on your bank account. The bank account will be ..... when you begin to replace your ..... However, the loss may not be so great as you now fear it will be, especially if the increased rates ..... by the insurance companies last year had not the ..... on you that they had on another of my friends. She allowed her policy to lapse and the ..... was no insurance when her house burned a few months ago. She ..... indifference to the misfortunte, but she felt the ..... of the heavy loss and now realizes that the economy ..... by refusing to pay the increased rates was petty indeed. In other words, her opinion has been ..... by her experience, and she has taken .....ual steps to prevent a recurrence of it. The unexpected expense of replacing her ..... prevented her carrying a long-cherished plan into ..... Insurance is the most .....ive means of meeting such a loss.

Affect, verb only, to change, to pretend.

Effect, noun, result, condition, verb, to bring about.

I sincerely hope that you have not been ..... in a similar manner; that you will .. .. a fair settlement with the insurance company; and that neither the ..... of the loss on your pocket, nor the ..... of the shock on your nerves will seriously ..... your usual good nature.

Yours sincerely,

EXERCISE 38

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME WORDS

Accept-Except

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct word:

1. All failed in the test ..... him.
2. I have heard from all the girls .....Jane.
3. He is the best pupil we have. I will not ..... anybody.
4. Veronica has been ..... as a student nurse.
5. Please ..... this little gift.
6. He is always here ..... the evenings he works.
7. "..... me for service," cried the youth.
8. "I shall ..... anybody .... a coward," said the recruiting officer.
9. Why can you not ..... this offer?
10. The bill is correct .... the last item.
11. When you have corrected the bill, I shall .... it.
12. She ..... his offer f[illegible] and thereby surprised every one ..... me.
13. Please ..... our draft when presented.
14. I am willing to ..... suggestions from any one ..... Henry.
15. ..... Tom, all our boys served in France.
16. All our china has been broken ..... this Limoges, and it is not used ..... on special occasions.
17. Why is she ..... from the offer?
18. Please ..... our sincere thanks for your timely aid.
19. The directors have refused to ..... the cashier's resignation.
20. My suggestion to ..... all but novices from the contest was not .....

Pronounce the word correctly and learn its meaning or meanings.

Accept (ak-sept), verb, to receive.

Except (x-sept.), verb, to leave out; preposition, not including.

EXERCISE 39

Name.....*Date*.....

REVIEW

Pronouns and Verbs

Strike out the incorrect forms in the following sentences:

1. I heard of (him, his) going some time ago.
2. The girl with Mrs. Smith is (she, her) of (who, whom) we were seeking information.
3. You can go as well as (us, we).
4. Do you know the boy (who, whom) (swam, swum) across the lake yesterday?
5. The wind (blew, blowed) a gale but we went with (they, them) for a sail.
6. The maid has (wrung, wrang) the clothes out of two (rinsing, rensing) waters.
7. The air is so heavy that the smoke cannot (rise, raise).
8. The boy who fell from the window must have (leaned, leant) out too far.
9. I think we (will, shall) have money enough.
10. It is four years since I (saw, seen) Ivy and (she, her).
11. Mary said that I (could, might) have her bicyle this morning.
12. A reward has been offered to any one (who, whom) (can, will) open the safe.
13. I know it was (him, he) (who, whom) (did, done) it because I (saw, seen) him do it.
14. After the boys had (drank, drunk) the lemonade, they (run, ran) out to play.
15. A girl, (who, whom) I later learned was your cousin, (sang, sung).
16. We advised her to (lie, lay) down for an hour.
17. You could not have (chose, chosen) a reading that would have given more pleasure to (we, us) girls.
18. He has (forgot, forgotten) to call for our mail.
19. Fred's ear must have been (froze, frozen); it is (swelled, swollen) to twice its natural size.
20. Before I (lay, lie) down, I (shall, will) (sit, set) my rolls in a warm place to (raise, rise)

EXERCISE 40

Name.....*Date*.....

ANTONYMS

A. Define Antonym.

B. Write one antonym (more if you can) for each of the following words:

1. cold	1. *hot, warm*		11. heavy	11.	
2. hard	2.		12. bright	12.	
3. sweet	3.		13. deep	13.	
4. gentle	4.		14. debit	14.	
5. noisy	5.		15. certain	15.	
6. courteous	6.		16. effect	16.	
7. selfish	7.		17. refuse	17.	
8. tight	8.		18. accurate	18.	
9. smooth	9.		19. famine	19.	
10. nothing	10.		20. useless	20.	

C. Use numbers 4, 6, 10, 17, 19 (word and its antonym) of Section B in sentences.

4.....

6.....

10.....

17.....

19.....

Write a list of ten other words and state their antonyms.

1.	1.	6.	6.
2.	2.	7.	7.
3.	3.	8.	8.
4.	4.	9.	9.
5.	5.	10.	10.

EXERCISE 41

Name.....*Date*.....

HOMONYMS

A. Define homonym.

B. Write one homonym (more if you can) for each of the following words:

1. air	1.....*ere, e'er, heir*.....	11. ceiling	11.....
2. bare	2.....	12. dyeing	12.....
3. rain	3.....	13. foul	13.....
4. cent	4.....	14. heard	14.....
5. feet	5.....	15. loan	15.....
6. gait	6.....	16. praise	16.....
7. key	7.....	17. profit	17.....
8. marshall	8.....	18. rode	18.....
9. ode	9.....	19. root	19.....
10. right	10.....	20. one	20.....
11. principle	11.....	21. to	21.....
12. coarse	12.....	22. counsel	22.....

C. Write sentences using the words and their homonyms in number 7, 11, 12, 19 and 22 of Section B.

7.....

11.....

12.....

19.....

22.....

EXERCISE 42

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOICE OF SYNONYMS

Ability to select the correct synonym enables one to express his thoughts with exactness. Fit the word to the idea which is to be expressed. Remember there is always a slight difference in meaning in synonyms.

Underline the correct synonym in each of the following sentences:

1. Many a great man has been of (low, humble, disreputable, poor) birth.
2. The girl's manner was (vivacious, vigorous, energetic, gay, merry) as she related her exprience learning to drive an automobile.
3. The memorial service on Armistice Day was very (impressive, forcible, solemn, imposing, overpowering).
4. The most (affecting, touching, pathetic, striking) part was the placing of wreaths on the soldiers' monument by children of our fallen heroes.
5. If your multiplication were (exact, correct, accurate, right, precise), arithmetic would give you less trouble.
6. No one was (hurt, injured, harmed, wounded) in the collision, but both cars were (hurt, injured, marred, damaged) considerably.
7. I was (angry, annoyed, provoked, irritated, aggravated) by the discourteous manner with which Alice treated the old woman.
8. Her future seems (clear, dazzling, famous, bright, promising, brilliant).
9. The Titanic was (said, thought, declared, asserted) to be indestructible yet she could not (resist, oppose, withstand) the effect of the (collision, crash, conflict, clash) with an iceberg.
10. The murder of the helpless children was such a (wicked, cruel, heinous, atrocious) crime that no punishment seems too (great, severe, harsh, rough, cruel) for the guilty person.

EXERCISE 43

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOICE OF SYNONYMS

Insert a synonym from the following groups in each of the blanks below. Consult a dictionary to get the different shades of meaning.

A. ***Agile, quick, swift, alert, nimble, supple, prompt, active, sprightly, ready, lively, brisk, smart, spry***

1. The race is not always to the .....
2. Only the ..... action of the driver of the car averted an accident.
3. Her mind has always been .....
4. A ..... walk in winter is invigorating.
5. The child is so ..... that she needs constant attention.
6. The ..... boy climbed the tree very easily.
7. The old lady replied in a ..... manner: "I am just as ..... as I was ten years ago."
8. Her ..... fingers are ever ..... to do any task alloted to them.
9. An acrobat must have a ..... mind and ..... muscles.
10. The baby is very ..... on her feet.
11. Who said that horse was dead? He appears quite ..... to me.

B. ***Good, fine, nice, lovely, beautiful, proper, excellent, just, expert, glorious, true, gorgeous***

1. He was a ..... man. What higher praise can I offer?

(Over)

3. I consider 98% an ..... mark.

4. Muriel is an ..... typist.

5. Those shoes are too ..... to throw away.

6. What a ..... sunset!

7. A ..... friend is a rare treasure indeed.

8. Your mending on this ..... linen cloth is very.....

work.

9. This bracelet is a ..... present.

10. The peacock has ..... plumage.

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOICE OF SYNONYMS

Insert a synonym from the following groups in each blank space:

(Note: These groups of synonyms are verbs. Be careful to use the tense that correctly expresses the time expressed in the sentence.)

A. *Abscond, run away, run off, steal away, depart, decamp, bolt, withdraw, flee, escape, elope.*

1. The river rose so rapidly that many ..... to the hills for safety.
2. The town treasurer has ....., taking $8,000.
3. Harvey's horse ..... yesterday and was badly cut by a wire fence.
4. The gypsies ..... during the night.
5. After my work is finished, I shall ..... to meet you here.
6. When the situation was explained to Mr. Lund, he promptly ..... his team from the baseball league.
7. The minister knew from the appearance of the couple that they had .....
8. Frightened by the lightning, the horse ..... throwing the driver several feet into the air.
9. Two boys ..... from the industrial home this week.
10. Who ..... with my umbrella?
11. He has ..... from this earth, I hear.

(Over)

1. Being waked so suddenly, I was too ..... to know where I was.

2. I was ..... to hear you had forsaken me.

3. We are ..... at his success. You know, we never thought he had very much ability.

4. Mrs. Munson was ..... from the effects of the dense smoke and when she was brought from the burning building she seemed .....

5. I am ..... to see you. I thought you were out of town.

6. Tom was ..... when he was told that his brothers were in the enemy's prison.

7. Were you not ..... to hear that your stock had risen so high?

8. We were ..... to hear of Eva's death.

9. ..... by the deafening roar of the train the old man, did not know where to turn.

EXERCISE 45

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOOSING THE RIGHT ADJECTIVE

Read the following expressions carefully and choose the adjective in the column on the right that expresses the idea better than the word "nice." Think of the quality in the object that appeals most to you.

1. nice soil ..... *fertile* .....delightful
2. a nice plate..... enjoyable
3. a nice rest..... soft
4. nice linen..... bountiful
5. a nice ride..... sincere
6. a nice police dog..... fitting
7. a nice open fire..... inspiring
8. a nice glove..... pretty
9. a nice phrase..... polite
10. a nice sermon.....careful
11. a nice child..... refreshing
12. a nice listener..... fine
13. a nice driver..... appreciative
14. a nice home..... kind
15. a nice friend..... exciting
16. a nice typewriter..... cheerful
17. a nice audience..... fertile
18. a nice baseball game..... good
19. a nice program..... attentive
20. a nice harvest..... comfortable

Is *nice* your favorite adjective? Consult a dictionary for its meaning.

Should you be so partial to this word when other words will express your ideas more exactly?

Fit your adjectives to your ideas.

Does this exercise make you realize the limitations of your vocabulary?

(Over)

23. a nice companion..... attractive

24. a nice manner..... gentle

25. a nice policeman..... beautiful

26. a nice surgeon..... stately

27. a nice room..... spirited

28. a nice girl..... competent

29. a nice skater..... healthful

30. a nice rain..... delicious

31. a nice horse..... graceful

32. a nice climate..... congenial

33. a nice pie..... skilful

34. nice teeth..... charming

EXERCISE 46

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOOSING THE RIGHT ADJECTIVE

Replace "nice" with a better word as illustrated:

1. a nice play.....*entertaining*.....
2. a nice cottage.....
3. a nice day.....
4. a nice couch.....
5. nice scissors.....
6. nice work.....
7. a nice cushion.....
8. nice hair.....
9. a nice plant.....
10. a nice movie.....
11. a nice pansy.....
12. a nice chrysanthemum.....
13. a nice complexion.....
14. a nice hat.....
15. a nice voice.....
16. a nice coat.....
17. a nice fountain pen.....
18. a nice reception.....
19. a nice detective story.....
20. a nice magazine.....
21. a nice crop.....
22. a nice dish.....
23. a nice talk.....
24. nice wallpaper.....
25. nice table manners.....
26. nice news.....
27. a nice decision.....
28. a nice cake.....
29. a nice solo.....
30. nice cherries.....
31. nice people.....
32. nice food.....
33. nice jewelry.....
34. a nice bank balance.....

Do you use "nice" to describe anything and everything that you do not consider objectionable? Should you?

Is it not absurd to use the same adjective to describe two objects so widely different as a day and a cake?

You might be interested in a pretty dress, another person might be interested in a serviceable dress, and a third person might be interested in a warm dress. Upon what, do you think, does the choice depend?

EXERCISE 47

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOOSING THE RIGHT WORD

Replace "nice" or "nicely" with a better word:

courteously

1. Mr. Jones treated us nicely.
2. How is your mother to-day? Nicely.
3. I have had a very nice time, Mrs. Downes.
4. This is as nice a book as I have read this year.

Choose your adjectives with care. In describing an object or an action think of its quality with the strongest appeal.
Example:
A comfortable camp
A cosy camp
A large camp
An attractive camp

5. Miss Small is a nice teacher.
6. Mr. Smith gave me a nice letter of recommendation.
7. Does she not admire nice table manners?
8. We spent our vacation at a nice camp near a nice lake, surrounded by nice neighbors all of whom were nice to us.
9. She always buys nice clothes.
10. The stories in that magazine are not very nice.
11. Clean the top of your desk nicely.

Form the habit of expressing your ideas precisely.

12. The new stenographer does not do her work nicely.
13. Perhaps not, but she is nice with us girls.
14. To be successful, a salesgirl must be nice to the customers.
15. We did a nice business during our sale.
16. That was a nice game of tennis, was it not?
17. Although he spoke gruffly to me, I was nice when I answered him.
18. Creamy butter is nice.

(Over)

21. You will find this coat nice and warm.

22. I enjoy her letters because she expresses her thoughts so nicely.

23. We have had many nice evenings with our nice new radio.

24. I do enjoy the nice lectures and the nice concerts.

25. I do not think jazz is nice, do you?

26. Hasn't she nice eyes?

27. I am eager to have you meet Mr. Thompson, one of our nice bachelors.

28. Is Miss Scott a nice nurse? Yes, she is exceptionally nice with children and old people?

29. She will have a nice time trying to pacify her present patient.

30. I am certain that she can do it nicely.

31. You have a nice opinion of her ability, I must say.

EXERCISE 48

Name.....*Date*.....

EXAGGERATED EXPRESSIONS

Note the exaggeration in the use of the words in italics. Substitute better words. Do not use *very* unless there is no better word.

Choose good words and use them correctly .

1. How can you say that you enjoyed that *awful* (*weird*) story?
2. I think this English course is *frightfully* heavy.
3. Your cake is *simply gorgeous.*
4. Do I dance *atrociously?* On the contrary, you dance *swell.*
5. I am *tremendously* glad to see you again.
6. Our missing the party will be *tragic.*
7. Your new hat is *adorable.* Oh, *kind of cute,* I think.
8. I am *appalled* at the amount of money Hilda spends.
9. It is *desperate* to expect you to do the work of two people.
10. Miss Smith is a *terribly* small girl. *Absolutely* a *pocket edition.*
11. What a *wretched* pen!
12. I am *mortally* ashamed of my sewing.
13. This is a *beastly* day.
14. The music at last night's concert was *horrible.*
15. I think her example is *dreadful.*
16. It is a *shame* that you missed seeing Etta.

19. You have an *elegant* ruler. See how crooked the edge is.

20. The English spoken by these girls is *something wicked.*

21. Our being late so soon again will be *ghastly.*

22. The excitement was *terrific* whenever the classes met.

23. It will be *drastic* if this train is late to-night.

24. The house is a *fearful* distance from the station.

25. The baritone's singing was *immense,* we thought.

18. His progress in his profession is *alarming*.

19. You have an *elegant* ruler. See how crooked the edge is.

EXERCISE 49

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME ADJECTIVES.

A. Insert *smaller, less* or *fewer* in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. ..... attention is paid to this type of work now than formerly.
2. There have been ..... automoble accidents this month than last.
3. ..... people attended the races Wednesday.
4. A ..... crowd attended the races to-day than yester iv
5. ..... money must be spent.

Small refers to size.

6. I have ..... pupils in this year's class than there were in last year's.
7. The hope of catching the murderer grows ..... and ..... each day.

Less refers to a smaller quantity by measuring.

8. You have ..... mistakes to-day, I am glad to see.
9. What could have ..... weight than his opinion?
10. Our audience last night was ..... than usual.
11. There are ..... families in our parish than in yours.

Fewer refers to a smaller number by counting.

12. I know your congregation has always been ..... than ours.
13. You have sent ..... wood than I ordered.
14. The bus driver will not consider ..... than fifteen people for the trip.

Many refers to number.

15. I hope your bad habits in English are becoming noticeably .....

B. Insert *many* or *much* in the following blank spaces:

1. ..... good it will do you. ..... good it has ever done you.

Much refers to quantity.

2. We saw as ..... as ten aeroplanes yesterday.
3. How ..... fuel do you use each year?

..... of this illness is due to carelessness.

5. ..... pupils are absent this session.

EXERCISE 50

Name.....*Date*.....

TROUBLESOME ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Insert *most, almost* or *mostly* in the following sentences:

1. The effect is ..... certain to be good.
2. Mary writes to me ..... every week.
3. ..... of us are satisfied.
4. This car is ..... too expensive for me.
5. ..... all Canadians are satisfied with their system of government.
6. His work is ..... always satisfactory.
7. ..... men prefer this style.
8. Our patrons are ..... ladies.
9. My work is ..... finished.
10. ..... bookkeepers prefer to take a trial balance weekly.
11. He ..... always comes late.
12. Her manner appeals to ..... people.
13. He is expected ..... any time.
14. .... of the remaining exercises can be done quickly.
15. I use my car ..... for pleasure.

Most, adjective, superlative degree of many and much.

Almost, adverb, nearly.

Mostly, adverb, for the most part.

EXERCISE 51

Name.....*Date*.....

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Strike out the incorrect forms:

1. You do not write (quick, quickly) enough for this office.
2. She drives the car very (reckless, recklessly).
3. He paints rather (well, good).
4. The nurse spoke (gentle, gently) but (firm, firmly) to her patient.
5. The car climbed (steady, steadily) up the hill.
6. He answered my questions (prompt, promptly) and (polite, politely).
7. I can do the work (easy, easily) in one day.

Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns and are used predicatively after the verb *to be.*

8. Mother is (real, very much) pleased with my progress at school.
9. The child learns (ready, readily).
10. The candy is to be divided (even, evenly) between the two little children.
11. He spoke very (courteous, courteously) to us.

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

12. There is not (near, nearly) enough cloth to make your dress.
13. The canary sings (sweet, sweetly) whenever the sun shines on her cage.
14. Please treat this matter (confidential, confidentially).
15. He has acted very (wise, wisely), we think.
16. Unless your typewriting is (accurate, accurately) is has no value.

(Over)

19. She is always dressed (neat, neatly).

20. This trap is a (remarkable, remarkably) clever device.

21. The northern lights are (wonderful, wonderfully) bright to-night.

22. Yes, they are (certain, certainly) marvellous to-night.

23. My reed tray is (surprising, surprisingly) light.

24. This is an (unreasonable, unreasonably) high price for an old car.

25. We think he is an (exceptional, exceptionally) studious boy.

26. To-day has been (unusual, unusually) warm.

27. He was (near, nearly) killed in an automobile accident last night.

28. What is that star that shines so (brilliant, brilliantly)?

29. They are considering the matter very (serious, seriously).

30. Why does she speak so (loud, loudly)?

31. School Zone. Drive (Slow, Slowly).

32. Go over these figures very (careful, carefully).

33. Come (quick, quickly). Why do you move so (deliberate, deliberately)?

34. I, (happy, happily) and (contented, contentedly), envied no one.

35. This is an (exceptional, exceptionally) bargain.

EXERCISE 52

Name.....*Date*.....

ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES
with
Verbs of the *Senses*, the Verb *Be* and *Similar Verbs*

Strike out the incorrect forms in the following sentences:

1. The coffee tastes (delicious, deliciously).
2. "This child does not look (sick, sickly)", the doctor said with a laugh.
3. The dog grows (cross, crossly) with age.
4. The plant grows (crooked, crookedly) because it is not turned (regular, regularly).

When the verbs of *taste, sound, look, feel, smell, appear,* and similar verbs almost equal in meaning the verb *Be*, they are followed by adjectives and not by adverbs.

5. Stand (erect, erectly), please.
6. Ella looks (dainty, daintily) in that organ. e dress.
7. Hazel feels quite (sad, sadly) about losing her position.
8. My typewriter does not work (good, well).
9. Our piano sounds (different, differently) from yours.
10. Can you not sit (quiet, quietly)?

Other verbs like *grow, sit, ring, become, turn, act,* etc., are followed by either an adjective or an adverb according to the meaning to be expressed. If the verbs almost equal in meaning the verb *Be*, the adjective is used.

11. The sick man was very (weak, weakly) last night.
12. This paper feels (smoother, more smoothly) than that.
13. My hands feel (cold, coldly).
14. Harry looked (cold, coldly) upon my proposal to help him.
15. Your canned berries taste as (well, good) as any I have eaten this year and they look (good, well) too.
16. Robert looks (poorly, poor), I think.

(Over)

19. Mother is (real, very) well this spring.

20. I can taste condensed milk very (plain, plainly) in this tea.

21. I think the tea tastes (queer, queerly) too.

22. Following Dan's directions, we found our way through the woods quite (easy, easily).

23. You may have found the path (easy, easily), but we found it difficult enough.

24. It seems (strange, strangely) that you think the child acted (strange, strangely); we have always thought she acted (good, well).

25. Aunt Mary must be worried; she has been looking (sick, sickly) a week.

26. The milk turned (sour, sourly) during the thunder storm.

27. Your house looks so (different, differently) since it was painted.

28. First, cool the fudge; then it can be beaten very (soft, softly).

29. Beat that fudge (softer, more softly); you are too noisy

30. You have acted very (wise, wisely) in the matter.

31. Do you think that child acts (foolish, foolishly)?

32. How (soft, softly) the music sounds across the water!

33. His running away looks very (bad, badly). It makes him appear (dishonest, dishonestly).

34. The trench for the celery need not be dug very (deep, deeply).

35. This paper has been cut (uneven, unevenly), so we cannot use it.

Name.....*Date*.....

ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

Are the words in italics used correctly? If not, substitute a better choice.

1. Why does Mr. Smith always speak so *gruff*? *gruffly*
2. Dust the furniture *good*, Nellie.
3. Dorothy is a *fine* pupil.
4. She gave us an *awful* look when we passed her.
5. We had a *perfectly grand* time at the picnic.
6. You do not write so *good* as you did two years ago.
7. The price of potatoes has fallen *some*.
8. Wasn't that a *real funny* story Mary told?
9. Riding in an elevator always gives me a *funny* sensation.
10. Throw that plate away. It is cracked so *bad* we can never use it again.
11. He is a *real* kind man.
12. This hat is not trimmed *good* enough to please me.
13. You must not treat Jessie so *bad*.
14. I thought the man under arrest looked *bad* enough to be guilty of anything.
15. Do you not think Dr. Pratt spoke *great* last night?
16. They had an *elegant* time at the party. They were used *grand* and served *lovely* refreshments.
17. I think this has been a *real hard* winter.
18. This shoe does not fit me *good*.
19. Poor Joe looks *bad* to-night; he will not *last* much longer.
20. Handle these dishes very *careful*.

Have You Any Bad Adverb or Adjective Habits to Bury?

EXERCISE 55

18. The roses always smell (sweet, sweetly) after a shower.
19. Mother is (real, very) well this spring.
20. I can taste condensed milk very (plain, plainly) in this tea.

EXERCISE 54

Name.....*Date*.....

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Compare the following adjectives and adverbs:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
sharp	.....	.....
cold	.....	.....
brave	.....	.....
fine	.....	.....
tall	.....	.....
comical	.....	.....
funny	.....	.....
gorgeous	.....	.....
large	.....	.....
recent	.....	.....
beautiful	.....	.....
weekly	.....	.....
bad	.....	.....
slow	.....	.....
slowly	.....	.....
ill	.....	.....
late	.....	.....
little	.....	.....
many	.....	.....
much	.....	.....
good	.....	.....

The general method of comparing adjectives and adverbs is to add-*er* to the positive to form the comparative and-*est* to the positive to form the superlative.

But with adjectives and adverbs of two or more syllables, the comparative is formed by prefixing *more* or *less* to the positive, and the superlative, by prefixing most or least to the positive.

There are a few that do not follow any regular method and must be watched closely.

(Over)

left	.....	.....
far	.....	.....
magnificent	.....	.....
absolutely	.....	.....
merrily	.....	.....
dangerous	.....	.....
bright	.....	.....
attractive	.....	.....
fast	.....	.....
expensive	.....	.....
impossible	.....	.....
great	.....	.....
universal	.....	.....
desirable	.....	.....
new	.....	.....
eternal	.....	.....
honorable	.....	.....
parallel	.....	.....
quickly	.....	.....
perfect	.....	.....
immaculate	.....	.....
wise	.....	.....
lazy	.....	.....
incurable	.....	.....
expressive	.....	.....
dear	.....	.....
dead	.....	.....

Name five adjectives or adverbs not appearing in the above list that do not admit of comparison

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Name.....*Date*.....

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Strike out the incorrect forms:

1. Elaine is the (taller, tallest) of the two sisters.
2. I think she is the (taller, tallest) girl in the class.
3. Of the two coats the red will be found (more, most) serviceable.
4. Which car has the (greater, greatest) speed, yours or mine?
5. Of all cars in town, mine has the (greater, greatest) speed.

Use the comparative degree to compare two things; the superlative, to compare three or more.

6. Of the two girls, Florence and Alice, the (first, former) is the (better, best) liked.
7. Of two evils choose the (less, least).
8. Which do you think is the (better, best) teacher, Miss Smith, Miss Brown or Miss Somers?

Avoid double comparisons.

9. Of my ten stenographers, I think Miss Vose is the (more, most) competent because she is the (more, most) willing to assume responsibility.
10. Gold is the (more, most) precious metal.
11. Time hangs (heavier, more heavily) on my hands during vacation than when I am working.
12. This road is (smoother, more smooth) this year than it was last.
13. Automobiles travel (swifter, more swiftly) in the cities than in the towns.

(Over)

16. This is the (softer, softest) bed in the house.

17. Of the two victims, John is the (more, most) severely injured.

18. These ideas are (most impossible, impossible).

19. Your work is (perfect, most perfect).

20. The doctors say her illness is (most incurable, incurable).

21. It is (more comfortable, comfortabler) than I had expected.

22. Your mother is (more right, more nearly right) than I thought.

23. These preserves are (more sweet, sweeter) than I like them.

24. She is the (beautifulest, most beautiful) girl in the class.

15. He is the (most comical, comicalest) man of my acquaintance.

16. This is the (softer, softest) bed in the house.

EXERCISE 54

Name.....*Date*.....

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

A. ***Supply necessary words and strike out superfluous words.***

1. I am likely to live longer than any *other* member of my family.
2. Montreal is larger than any city in Canada.
3. This road is rougher than any I have travelled on this year.
4. Jennie is more serious than any girl in her class.
5. Of all other countries, I love Canada best.
6. Our history examination was the easiest of any of our papers.
7. The maple is the prettiest of any Canadian tree.
8. Of all other women the princess was the fairest.
9. The princess was fairer than any woman.
10. Jim assumes more responsibility than any boy in the town.

After comparatives accompanied by *than* the words *any* and *all* should be followed by *other*.

Do not use *any* or *other* with superlatives followed by *of*.

B. ***Write sentences comparing the following articles, using first a comparative form and then a superlative form:***

1. Lake Superior; smaller bodies of fresh water in the world.

A. *Lake Superior is larger than any other body of fresh water in the world.*

B. *Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world.*

2. Sherlock Holmes; other detectives of less keen intellect.

A.

B.

(Over)

B.

4. The cold winter of the prairies; the less severe winter of the other provinces of Canada.

A.

B.

5. The work done by Lucy; the smaller amount of work done by my other daughters.

A.

B.

6. The railway mileage per capita of Canada; the smaller amount of mileage per capita of other countries.

A.

B.

EXERCISE 57

Name..... *Date*.....

MISPLACED ADVERBS

Indicate the correct position of the adverb shown in italics in the following sentences as illustrated in Sentence 1:

1. I *only* decided to take this trip yesterday.

2. All of your mistakes have not been marked.

3. We have reached the last of our resources *almost*.

4. He doesn't *even* remember the name of the man.

5. There can *not* be found one vestige of the wreck.

6. He is prepared to *precisely* tell you just how the accident happened.

7. I wish you to *clearly* understand that I assumed no responsibility in that matter.

An adverb must stand as near as possible to the word it modifies.

8. This is your opportunity to *publicly* announce the opening of your tea-room.

9. Rapid calculation will teach you to *quickly* add three columns of figures at the same time.

10. Do you expect to *never* see him again?

11. I *only* expect to talk with Mary to-night.

Avoid splitting an infinitive by placing an adverb between *to* and *the verb*. Say: *to see clearly*, not *to clearly see*.

12. She *only* has two days longer in this office.

13. She warned me to *carefully* count the cost of the proposed improvements.

14. I now ask James to *quickly* tell his version of the story.

15. He is unreasonable in expecting to find everything ready *always*.

16. I advised him to *not* pay any attention to the anonymous letter.

17. I *merely* asked for your address.

18. He *only* mentioned two courses of action.

19. I will *hardly* take a minute of your time.

20. I *scarcely* saw him a minute ago.

Name.....*Date*.....

DOUBLE NEGATIVES

Incorrect: I didn't see nobody.
Correct: I saw nobody.

Correct the double negative and other mistakes in the following sentences:

could
1. I couldn't scarcely believe what I saw.

2. The book isn't much good, I don't think.

3. I couldn't find the paper nowhere.

Avoid the double negative; it is always incorrect.

4. We haven't but a small stock left.

5. None of your stock won't do.

6. He didn't never say such a thing.

7. He hasn't got no better clothes.

8. Nothing matters to me no longer.

Remember that *scarcely, hardly* and *but* are used as negatives.

9. I can't say that it is nothing new to me.

10. I don't see nothing to quarrel over.

11. These workmen don't take no pains with their work.

12. They can't earn no money there.

13. They don't earn nothing to speak of.

14. He won't come now, I hardly think.

15. There ain't but a few questions to be finished.

(Over)

18. Don't you see nothing there?

19. No, I can't see nothing.

20. The demonstration won't take but a few minutes.

21. I never had nothing to do with them.

22. I don't doubt but that you will suceed.

23. None of the boys didn't go to the game.

24. I haven't no money to give you. I can't hardly pay my debts.

25. There wasn't no one there but Elmer, and he wouldn't tell me nothing.

Name.....*Date*.....

COMMON ERRORS

Insert the correct forms in the blank spaces in the following sentences:

(A dictionary may help you in the choice of words in some cases)

1. (his, their) Each of our three boys has..... own spending money.

2. (have, has) Every one in our family ..... been ill with a severe cold.

3. (like, as) Joseph did just ..... you told him to do.

4. (has, has got) Louise ..... very pretty hair.

5. (nobody's else, nobody else's) This is ..... blunder but ours.

6. (tastes bad, tastes badly) Do you think this meat .....?

7. (nothing like, not nearly) She is .....so clever as her brother.

8. (aggravating, provoking) Is he not the most ..... boy you have ever known?

9. (farther, further) They live two miles ..... on.

10. (amount, number) He has only a small ..... of horses this year.

11. (kind of, kind of a) Kay is the ..... person one enjoys meeting.

(Over)

17. They won't be able to make you such a good offer only for this week.

18. Don't you see nothing there?

13. (would I, whether I would) He asked me ..... go at once.

14. (never knew, did not know) He ..... half of the time where his bicycle was.

15. (off of, off) As he stepped ..... the platform, he lost his balance.

16. (can, may) ..... we go now?

17. (both, each, either) There is an immigration officer at ..... end of the international bridge.

18. (either one, any one) ..... of the five girls will be glad to help you.

19. (neither, none) ..... of our class was here at that time.

20. (shall, will; lie, lay) I .... down for an hour, I promise you.

21. (calculate, intend) I ..... to study Spanish next year.

22. (likely, apt, liable) Who said that our team was ..... to be defeated to-day? We are ..... to win the pennant this year.

23. (got, received) As soon as I ..... your letter, I applied for the position and ..... it.

24. (anxious, eager) We are ..... to see our snapshots.

25. (all the louder, even louder) I tried to silence her, but she talked ....

18. (would I, whether, I would) He asked me .....

.....

go at once.

EXERCISE 60

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOOSING THE RIGHT PREPOSITION

Among, between—Among refers to more than two persons or things; *between* to two only.

At, in—*At* relates to a small extent of time or place; *in* to a wider extent. *In* also expresses "within the bounds of".

Compare to, compare with—*Compare to* denotes similarity; *compare with*, difference.

In, into—*In* denotes position or rest inside a thing; *into*, motion toward the inside of anything.

On to, onto—Neither is considered good usage.

Wait for, wait on—*To wait for* denotes the act of waiting; *to wait on*, the act of serving.

Insert the correct prepositions in the following blank spaces:

Among—between

1. The money is to be divided ..... his five children.
2. The fault lies ..... you and me.
3. The property will be divided ..... Mary and her mother.
4. ..... Lawrence and Joseph there is a little difference.
5. There is much dissatisfaction ..... the workers in this mine.

At—in

1. She will reach here ..... 8 o'clock ..... the evening.
2. Louise is studying ..... McGill.
3. He will arrive ..... Victoria Tuesday and will remain ..... that city two weeks.
4. I have never been employed ..... that sort of work.
5. She has been ..... her present position two years.

Compare to—compare with

1. Do not compare his ..... mine; the difference is too great.
2. We so often hear life compared ..... a journey.
3. Compared ..... your sacrifice; mine is nothing.
4. I cannot compare his appearance ..... that of any other person.

(Over)

1. He dived from the bridge ..... the water.
2. Come ..... the house at once.
3. There is no one ..... here.
4. When I came ....., he said he was sick and that he must lose no time getting ..... bed.
5. I was certain I had put my coat ..... my trunk, but I found it ..... the hall.

Wait for—wait on

1. I shall wait ..... you until eight o'clock.
2. I am waiting ..... his decision.
3. She will not wait ..... any more customers.
4. I must hurry; he is waiting ..... me.
5. Miss Hanson waits ..... her patients very competently.

On to—onto
(Make corrections)

1. He jumped onto the train where I was.
2. He came on to the train.

Explain the difference in meaning between:

1. (a) I shall wait on the doctor.
   (b) I shall wait for the doctor.

2. (a) Compare his work with mine.
   (b) Compare his work to mine.

3. (a) Were you disappointed of your reward?
   (b) Were you disappointed in your award?

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOOSING THE RIGHT PREPOSITION

Beside, besides—*Beside* means by the side of; *besides*, in addition.

By, with—*With* relates to the instrument or means employed in doing anything; *by*, to the actor or agent.

Differ from, differ with—*Differ from* denotes unlikeness between objects; *differ with*, disagreement in opinion.

Insert the correct prepositions in the following blanks:

Beside—besides

1. ..... Nellie, three others came to my assistance.
2. Sit ..... me for an hour.
3. I have nothing for you ..... what you have already received.
4. He was standing ..... me when you came into the room.
5. I have no other work to do ..... this.

By—with

1. The grass was mowed ..... Ted ..... a sharp scythe.
2. I wrote the note ..... a pencil.
3. He entertained us all evening ..... tales of his travels.
4. America was discovered ..... Columbus.
5. I was greatly amused ..... the version of the story told ..... Evelyn.
6. The picture was painted ..... a famous artist.

(Over)

reciprocity with the United States.

3. His fortune differs ..... mine in size.

4. The minister said: "I do not differ ..... Brother Brown in religion, but I differ ..... him in politics."

5. My diamonds differ ..... Mr. Case's in size and in value.

Different from is preferable to *different to* and *different than*

Insert the correct form in the following sentences:

1. Your watch is different ..... mine.

2. He must be different ..... his brother.

3. Your idea of Ray must be different ..... mine.

4. She is different ..... what I had expected.

5. I never think of them as brothers, Jack is different ..... Jim, Jim is different ..... Fred and Fred is different ..... Dan.

Name.....*Date*.....

PREPOSITIONS

A. *Fill each blank space with the proper preposition, or prepositions:*

absolve	in conformity	need .....
accord	convenient	participate .....
adapted	derogatory	profit .....
agreeable	disappointed	reconcile .....
averse	eager	remonstrate .....
change	employed	taste .....
compare	enter	involve .....
comply	influenced	conform .....
thirst	worthy	agree .....

B. Write sentences using the prepositional phrases in the first column of Exercise A.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

6.....

7.....

8.....

9.....

EXERCISE 63

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOOSING THE CORRECT PREPOSITION

Insert the correct preposition in each blank space:

1. We were disappointed ..... the proceeds.
2. She hasn't corresponded ..... me for several years.
3. His testimony corresponds ..... yours.
4. Anna will enter ..... her duties ..... the hospital this week.
5. I will enter ..... no such agreement.
6. Most British immigrants enter Canada ..... Montreal.
7. I have not yet entered that record ..... my books.

Certain words require different prepositions, the preposition depending on the meaning to be expressed.

8. You have always had an abhorrence ..... dishonesty.
9. I am sorry that I cannot agree ..... your proposal.
10. I agree most heartily ..... you in this matter.
11. She will not part ..... a cent.
12. Although poor, the man would not part ..... his children.
13. In the confusion of the Halifax Disaster many children were parted temporarily ..... their parents.
14. Herbert has no taste ..... farming.
15. This firm is conducted independently ..... all others.
16. He has need .... sound advice.

(Over)

papers ..... Tom.

19. Do not expect her to agree ..... you ..... the question of style.

20. Profit ..... the experience of others.

21. We could not agree ..... a price.

22. The doctor was accompanied ..... one of the nurses ..... the hospital.

23. Break the macaroni ..... small pieces, please.

24. I am in search ..... an escaped convict.

25. He died ..... diphtheria, she ..... scarlet fever, so neither had a public funeral.

Name.....*Date*.....

CHOOSING THE CORRECT PREPOSITION

Fill each blank space with the correct preposition:

1. Are you angry ..... me?
2. No, but I am angry ..... this needless delay.
3. Such behaviour is not conducive .... a good reputation.
4. It is now a quarter ..... five.
5. I must go ..... ten minutes ..... six.
6. If you do this work, you will confer a great favor ..... me.
7. My partner is agreeable ..... the change in our contract.
8. We are within ten miles ..... Saint John.
9. I have been ..... Toronto and I am now going ..... Winnipeg.
10. She aspires ..... a high social position.
11. Mary is adapted ..... library work.
12. He is coming to-morrow to confer ..... us.
13. Do you mean to bestow such a gift ..... me?
14. This selection was adapted ..... "The Lady of the Lake".
15. You cannot rely ..... his judgment ..... such an important matter.
16. Attend carefully ..... my instructions.
17. I remonstrated ..... her, but to no avail.

(Over)

18. When you go on your vacation you may safely confide your valuable papers ..... Tom.

defence betrayed.

21. We had to forego the pleasure ..... hearing the candidate speak.

22. Are you disappointed ..... my work?

23. He is not willing to be a martyr ..... the cause.

24. It is now ten minutes ..... four.

25. I am overcome ..... heat.

19. Is he not conversant ..... our mode of procedure?

20. My gift seems small in comparison ..... others she received.

21. We had to forego the pleasure ..... hearing the candidate

EXERCISE 65

Name.....*Date*.....

PREPOSITIONS INCORRECTLY USED

Correct where necessary:

1. We followed right after your car.
2. It is no use to telephone her at this late hour.
3. The race track is a mile circumference.
4. Our house is opposite to the post office.
5. Who could help from complaining?

Do not *omit* prepositions that are needed to make the meaning clear or the sentence grammatical.

6. The coat is for a girl of about your size.
7. The cause is worthy our staunch support.
8. What use is all this talk?
9. He seemed glad to hear about your success.
10. If I call at eight, shall I find you home?

Do not *use* prepositions that are unnecessary.

11. He seemed quite to home so I did not disturb him.
12. He has given of his time willingly.
13. Examine into the evidence carefully then give your opinion.

Use the correct preposition.

14. I found this letter in behind my desk.
15. Call for me at about five o'clock.
16. I have often wondered about how you were this winter.
17. I should of known that you would be to the party.
18. Who took the book off of my desk?
19. To escape from the boys, the dog ran in under the shed.
20. It provokes me to have her copy after my style.

EXERCISE 66

Name.....*Date*.....

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS

Insert *as* or *like* in the blank spaces in the following sentences:

1. Farming is not done now ..... it was fifty years ago.
2. She is growing to look just ..... her mother.
3. He came ..... you said he would.
4. How much do you receive for apples ..... these.
5. ..... you thought, he refused to pay the bill.

As is a conjunction; hence, it always introduces a clause. *As* is *always* followed by a verb.

6. Why do you not practise your music every day ..... Ella does?
7. ..... the twig is bent, the tree is inclined.
8. She combs her hair ..... you comb yours.
9. The house now looks ..... it should always look.
10. It seems ..... rain.

Like is never a conjunction; hence, it cannot introduce a clause, and it cannot be substituted for *as* or *as if*. Like is *never* followed by a verb.

11. Were I young ..... you are, I should study nursing.
12. You speak ..... she does. I mean your voice is ..... hers.
13. There is not sufficient silk to make the dress ..... you wish.
14. Had he been careful ..... Ted is, the accident would not have happened.
15. You are not accustomed to heavy work ..... I am.
16. She looks ..... if she has been frightened.

(Over)

19. The plan worked just ..... you said it would.

20. My clothes never look ..... yours.

21. If I were dissatisfied ..... Nan, I should try other work.

22. I am certain I did ..... you told me to do, but my cake does not taste ..... yours.

23. The girls worked ..... Trojans and finished the work before dark.

24. All the boys thought Donald acted ..... a coward.

25. I did not enjoy the picture ..... you thought I should.

me to do.

18. Do not act ..... a spoiled child.

19. The plan worked just ..... you said it would.

EXERCISE 67

Name.....*Date*.....

CONJUNCTIONS AND PREPOSITIONS

A. Insert *except, without,* or *unless* in each of the following blanks:

1. ..... you go, nothing will be accomplished.
2. She has no money ..... what I give her.
3. One cannot live long ..... proper food.
4. Do not write ..... he asks you to do so.
5. ..... books, the world would be a dreary place.
6. There is little pleasure ..... friends to share it.
7. There is little pleasure ..... one has friends to share it.
8. She is too young to be married ..... her father's consent.
9. ..... she receives her father's consent, she cannot be married until she is older.
10. She has everything now ..... her father's consent.
11. ..... she improves quickly, there is little chance of recovery.
12. He cannot expect to be treated courteously ..... he is courteous too.
13. ..... work, a life is useless.
14. No one can expect to succeed ..... he works.
15. She cannot learn to sew ..... materials.

Except, which was once a conjunction, is now a *preposition* only.

Unless is a conjunction.

Without is a preposition.

B. Insert *whether* or *if* in each of the following blanks:

1. You must see him ..... he comes to town this week.
2. When he wrote, he did not know ..... he would come.
3. Ask Mary ..... she will do this work for me.
4. We shall not go riding ..... it should rain.
5. Do you know ..... she intends to accept our offer?

Whether introduces an alternative clause; *if*, a suppositional clause.

(Over)

Brown, but I am ..... well pleased with her work ..... I can hope to be with that of an inexperienced stenographer.

Use *as*—*as* to state equality.

8. Your flowers are ..... pretty ..... any I have seen this year.
4. He is not ..... witty ..... his brother.

Use *so*—*as* to state negative comparisons.

5. This house is in ..... good condition ..... any on the street.
6. The twins are ..... like ..... two peas in the pod.
7. We have not had ..... heavy a storm all summer ..... this.
8. Her work is not done ..... well ..... yours.
9. The sick child is not ..... well to-day ..... he was yesterday.
10. This piece of cloth is quite ..... good ..... that.

1. I am not ..... good a singer ..... Jean.

2. My new stenographer is not quite ..... competent..... Miss Brown, but I am ..... well pleased with her work I

EXERCISE 68

Name.....*Date*.....

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

A. Insert in the blank spaces the correct word or pair of words chosen from the following:

Either—or *Neither—nor* *No—nor* *Any one* *None*

1. The man can .... read ..... write.
2. The salesgirl showed me several dresses, but ..... of them pleased me.
3. The teacher displayed ..... patience ..... good judgment.
4. You must ..... market your potatoes ..... be prepared to stand a heavy loss.

Use *or* with *either* and *nor* with *neither*. These conjunction are used in speaking of *two* things.

5. I hardly think he will accept ..... your offer ..... mine.
6. He said he would need ..... my money ..... my assistance in his work.

In speaking of *three* or more things use *none of them, any of them, any one of them,* or *no.*

7. The sick man has ..... friends ..... money.
8. One needs ..... friends ..... money.
9. ..... Mary ..... Jane was here last night.
10. He has five cars all reasonably priced; you may buy .... of them on time.
11. Our Aid Society will have ..... food, clothing ..... medicine to distribute this week.
12. ..... the clerk ..... the stenographer should have noticed this mistake.
13. But ..... the one ..... the other did.

(Over)

more about the matter.

B. Rewrite the following sentences placing the correlative conjunctions immediately before one of the co-ordinate expressions. Generally the word after the first correlative is the same part of speech as the word after the second correlative.

1. He *neither* values my advice *nor* yours.

2. I shall call *both* for you *and* your friend.

3. She *not only* is more serious than you *but also* quieter.

4. The doctor *not only* gave me medicine *but* a thorough examination *also*.

5. *Either* you must do as I wish *or* forfeit my friendship.

15. We must ..... criticize ..... blame him until we know more about the matter.

EXERCISE 69

Name.....*Date*.....

CONJUNCTIONS

OMITTED CONJUNCTIONS

A. *Insert the omitted conjunctions in the following sentences as illustrated in Sentence* 1:

1. This milk is as sweet if not sweeter than that.

   This milk is as sweet as that, if not sweeter.

2. To-day is as bright or brighter than yesterday.

3. He is as tall if not taller than I.

Do not omit a conjunction that is necessary to either the grammar or the sense.

4. This shoe is more serviceable though not so expensive as that.

5. She is more agreeable but not so pretty as her sister.

6. This cloth is firmer but not so heavy as that.

Do not insert useless and unnecessary conjunctions.

SUPERFLUOUS CONJUNCTIONS

B. *Strike out all superfluous conjunctions*

1. This ship is considered as indestructible.

Avoid the use of *and* and *but* before the conjunctive pronouns *who* and *which* and the conjunctive adverbs *when* and *where*.

2. The next in line for promotion is Harvey, and against whom there are few objections.

3. He would not tell me as to why I was disqualified.

4. So from what I have heard, I have concluded he is to blame.

5. Miss Millie Troy has as her guest this week Miss Jane Smither of Troy, N.Y. and to whom much social attention is being paid.

(Over)

8. He inquired as to whether I could go.

9. But how to make a cake was what puzzled me. But I found a recipe in a magazine and followed directions carefully.

10. And when I arrived, he was there.

11. There is no doubt but that he will come.

Misplaced Correlatives

When conjunctions are used as correlatives, as *both-and*, *neither-nor*, each of these words should be so placed as to indicate clearly what ideas are to be connected. Usually, the word after the first correlative is the same part of speech as the word after the second correlative.

C. *Insert the correlative conjunctions in the correct places as illustrated in Sentence* 1:

1. The lecture will be entertaining both for you and Ralph.

1. *The lecture will be entertaining for both you and Ralph.*

2. He is neither pleased with her progress nor her attitude.

3. The pupil not only was proved careless, but irresponsible also.

4. No objections were made either by the clergy or the laity.

5. He asked not to be given money, but food.

6. The government is strong in both making laws and in enforcing them.

7. He either is stubborn or heedless.

8. He both is stubborn and heedless.

9. Her mother left her not only real estate, but also bequeathed her her entire fortune.

10. Such a display of temper is bad both for you and the children.

turbed the sleeping man.

7. Her work is always considered as correct.

8. He inquired as to whether I could go.

EXERCISE 70

Name.....*Date*..... .....

REVIEW

Fill each blank with the correct form of the word or words in parentheses.

1. (I, me) How could it have been ..... when ..... was not there?

2. (He and I, him and me) ..... and ..... own the car. It was bought for ..... and .....

3. (she, her) I knew by the voice that it was ..... who was calling me.

4. (they, them) It might have been ..... who asked for us.

5. (who, whom) She asked me ..... you had with you, but I did not know ..... it was.

6. (her, their) Each girl has ..... contribution ready.

7. (boy's, boys') The ..... playground is across the street.

8. (his, her, its; he, she, it) "Old England needs ..... children, ... needs them every one."

9. (give) This ring was ..... to me last Christmas.

10. (shake) We have ..... these rugs.

11. (lie, lay) While she ..... sleeping, I prepared supper.

12. (rise, raise) When she heard the noise, she ..... from her chair, ... the window and cried, "What is the trouble?"

(Over)

..... from justice.

15. (affect, effect) She thinks the shock has not ..... her, but I fear she will feel the ..... of it to-morrow.

16. (accept, except) I will not ..... presents from any one ..... the members of my family.

17. (most, mostly, almost) It is ..... time for the concert to begin and ..... of the tickets have been sold. They were sold ..... to children.

18. (loveliest, most loveliest) She has the ..... voice, I think.

19. (ought not, hadn't ought) You ..... to expect too much.

20. (Try to, Try and) ..... be on time, please.

21. (These, Them) ..... shoes do not fit well.

22. (further, farther) I must have time to give this matter ..... consideration.

23. (respectfully, respectively) The complimentary closing of her letter was "Yours ....."

24. (correct, correctly) That statement does not sound ....., do you think?

25. (easy, easily) In the contest our production was ..... first.

EXERCISE 71

Name..... ....*Date*.....

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISUSED

Insert the correct words in the blank spaces in the following sentences:

A. ***Accede,*** verb, to yield, to acquiesce. ***Exceed,*** verb, to go beyond.

1. I cannot ..... to your request because I have already ..... the appropriation.
2. Cars must not ..... twelve miles an hour.
3. I shall be glad to ..... to your wishes provided your expectations do not ..... my ability in this line.

B. ***Ascent,*** noun, climbing or going up. ***Assent,*** noun and verb, consent.

1. He willingly ..... to my plan.
2. Unless you have the ..... of your parents, we shall not attempt the ..... of the mountain.
3. There is such a sheer ..... that I do not hope for my parents' .....

C. ***Allude,*** verb, refer. ***Allusive,*** adj., referring. ***Allusion,*** noun, reference.
Elude, verb, evade. ***Elusive,*** adj., evasive. ***Elusion,*** noun, act of evading.
Delude, Illude, verbs, deceive. ***Delusive,*** Illusive, adj., deceptive.
Delusion, noun, a false judgment usually affecting the real concerns of life.
Illusion, a false show, a mere cheat.

1. Several times he ..... to the man who ..... the police.
2. She made no ..... to your ..... the old man to whom you sold the mining stock.

(Over)

4. Believing his ..... statements concerning himself, the girl ..... the watchfulness of her aunt and eloped with him.

5. She soon discovered, however, that his fame and fortune were .....

6. The cross that you saw in the sky must have been an optical .....

7. I think this offer is only a snare and a .....

8. A religious fanatic is a person of strong .....

9. Once again I have been ..... by the ..... of hope.

Name.....*Date*.....

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISUSED

Insert the correct words in the following blanks:

A. *Confidence*, noun, trust. *Confident*, adj., positive. *Confidant*, noun, close friend.

Confidants, close friends. *Confidently*, adv. with confidence. *Confidentially*, adv. privately.

1. I am ..... that my ..... will never betray my .....

2. I cannot give you the information you seek because it was given to me .....

3. I ..... believe in your success.

4. I hope you will not be betrayed in the ..... you so ..... place in your .....

B. *Descent*, noun, going down. *Decent*, adj., respectful. *Dissent*, verb, to disagree. *Dissension*, noun, disagreement.

1. The resolution was passed without a .....ing vote.

2. The ..... from the mountain was perilous indeed.

3. One must have a ..... regard for the opinion of others.

4. The council chamber often presented scenes of .....

C. *Lesson*, noun, something to be learned. *Lessen*, verb, to make less.

1. Study your ..... now.

2. We can ..... the expense of the outing.

(Over)

a statement from him.

4. Believing his ..... statements concerning himself, the girl ..... the watchfulness of her aunt and eloped

..... the time necessary to acquire an education.

D. *Lightning*, noun, electric flash. *Lightening*, verb, making light.

1. We were engaged in ..... the horse's burden when a bolt of ..... struck a tree near by.
2. I was so busy ..... Mary's fears that the ..... failed to frighten me.
3. After ..... Dobbin's load, we climbed the hill quite easily.
4. The house was struck by ..... and was totally destroyed.
5. ..... another's burden often helps to ..... one's own.
6. The ..... last night was particularly sharp.

E. *Principle*, a source or origin; a rule; a fundamental truth.
Principal, chief; occupying first place; money lent at interest.

1. This is my ..... reason.
2. I wrote to Mr. Black, ... of the school.
3. She established her business on the ..... that every woman wishes to be her own decorator.
4. The underlying ..... of this lesson is the index law.
5. In this problem the time, rate and interest are given, and we are asked to find the .....

EXERCISE 73

Name.....*Date*.....

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISUSED

Insert the correct words in the following blanks:

A. *Difference*, noun, inequality. *Deference*, noun, respect.

1. What ..... does it make whether or not we receive the ..... that is due us?
2. The ..... we show our superiors depends largely upon the ..... in their rank and ours.
3. With all ..... to your statement, I must say there is a decided ..... in our opinions.

B. *Desolate*, adj. waste; verb, to lay waste. *Desolation*, noun, condition of waste. *Dissolute*, adj., bad of character. *Dissolution*, noun, act of separating.

1. It is generally known that he is a .....person.
2. After the ..... of his partnership with Brown, Smith continued the business.
3. We have never experienced such a feeling of ..... as that occasioned by a forest fire that left this section of the country .....

C. *Depreciation*, noun, decrease in value. *Depression*, noun, sinking.

1. The general ..... in the real estate market has caused a very great ..... of values in this village.

(Over)

mill operatives are out of work.

D. *Disburse*, verb, to pay out money. *Disperse*, verb, to scatter. *Reimburse*, verb, to pay back.

1. The firm will ..... me for this expenditure.
2. Weed seeds are ..... by the wind.
3. The insurance companies ..... large sums during the epidemic of influenza.
4. The police ..... the crowd quite easily.
5. The automobile license tax enables the Provincial Governments to ..... much money yearly on our highways.

E. *Elicit*, verb, to draw out. *Illicit*, adj. unlawful.

1. The detective ..... information from Mrs. Jones that an ..... still was operated near by.
2. Your singing last night ..... much praise.
3. Smuggling is an ..... occupation.
4. We cannot ..... a statement concerning the ..... traffic of drugs on the Border.

EXERCISE 74

Name.....*Date*. .....

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISUSED

Insert the correct words in the following blanks:

A. *Impossible*, adj., not possible. *Impassable*, adj., obstructed. *Impassible*. adj., without expression, calm.

1. It is ..... to go farther on roads in this ..... condition.
2. There she stood like a stoic with features absolutely .....
3. It is ..... to estimate her suffering because her face is ....
4. Recent floods have made the river so .... that it is ..... to effect a crossing.

B. *Ingenious*, adj., skilful, inventive. *Ingenuous*, adj., frank, artless.

1. She has a charmingly ..... manner.
2. To quench the blushes of ..... shame. Gray.
3. The ..... boy has constructed a radio which gives him much pleasure.
4. I am not surprised for even as a child he was ..... in constructing toys.

C. *Irrelevant*, adj., not relating to the subject. *Irreverent*, adj., lacking in reverence or respect.

1. Her ..... manner in church is distasteful to me.
2. The lecturer wandered from his subject and made many ..... remarks.

(Over)

rapidly.

3. Owing to a serious ..... in the cotton market, many mill operatives are out of work.

..... them.

2. I have nothing to ..... in this venture.

3. That dress is too ..... for you.

4. Are you not afraid of .....ing such ..... rubbers?

5. We ..... the boat and went for a row, but we did not ..... sight of the wharf.

6. A person of ..... habits soon ..... his good name.

7. You will surely ..... the ..... change from your pocket.

EXERCISE 75

Name.....*Date*.....

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISUSED

Insert the correct words in the following blanks:

A. *Legible*, adj., readable, plain. *Illegible*, adj., not readable. *Eligible*, adj., electable, desirable. *Ineligible*, adj., undesirable.

1. Your ..... penmanship makes you ..... for this bookkeeping position.
2. Although the document was written fifty years ago, it is still .....
3. He is the most ..... man in town.
4. If you are not a Canadian citizen, you are not ..... for a civil service position.
5. The road signs are .... enough in daylight, but at night they are not so .....
6. The heavy fall of rain had soaked the road sign through and through and made the directions almost .....
7. An illiterate man is not ..... for the office of mayor.
8. His defective eyesight makes him ..... for a locomotive engineer's position.

B. *Emigrate*, verb, to leave. *Emigrant*, noun, one who leaves a country. *Migrate*, verb, to change one's dwelling for a short time only. *Immigrate*, verb, to come into a country. *Immigrant*, noun, one who comes into a country. *Immigration*, noun, adj., act of coming into a country.

1. All tourists must report at the ..... office and obtain a permit from the officer.

(Over)

D. *Loose*, adj., not tight; verb, to unfasten. *Lose*, verb, to cease to have.

1. Unless you secure these pages in a ..... leaf cover, you will ..... them.

to a foreign one.

4. Few people ..... from Canada to European countries, but many ..... to Canada from European countries.

5. A party of Danish ..... settled in our county last spring.

6. The birds will soon .....

C. *Formerly*, adj., at an earlier time. *Formally*, adv., ceremoniously.

1. He lived here .....

2. The mayor ..... welcomed the delegates.

3. We ..... travelled by rail, but now we go by automobile.

4. The contract was ..... drawn up.

5. Although the speakers are well known, they must be introduced ..... by the chairman.

6. The Indians lived in Canada ..... and entered into ..... treaties with the early settlers.

Name.....*Date*.....

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISUSED

Insert the correct words in the blank spaces in the following sentences:

A. ***Opposite,*** **prep., against.** ***Opposition,*** **noun, an opposing position.** ***Apposite,*** **adj., proper, fitting.** ***Apposition,*** **noun, term used in grammar.**

1. I sat ..... him at the Board of Trade banquet last evening.

2. The chairman must have thought my remarks quite ..... for he showed no regard for the storm of ..... which greeted them.

3. Mr. Jones, Leader of the ....., introduced the bill to which I refer.

4. When a noun or pronoun is used to describe another noun or pronoun, the words are said to be in ..... and are always in the same case.

B. ***Emission,*** **noun, act of forcing or sending out.** ***Emit,*** **verb, give out.** ***Omission,*** **noun, act of leaving out.** ***Omit,*** **verb, leave out.**

1. We are all guilty of sins of.....

2. I was very much annoyed by the constant ..... of sounds of brawling from the next house.

3. The ..... of one word may change the entire meaning of a remark.

4. If you close the valve of the radiator, there will be no ..... of steam.

(Over)

1. When the danger of the rapids was ....., we rested on our .....s.

2. The ..... mined here is of good quality.

3. "Soft ..... the fountain ling'ring falls the southern moon."

4. Let me take an .....; you have rowed long enough.

D. *Decease*, noun, death, *deceased*, adj., dead.
Disease, noun, sickness; *diseased*, adj., sick.

1. The Oddfellows decorated the graves of their ..... brethren yesterday.

2. The ..... left no property.

3. Do you not dread contagious .....s?

4. All ..... cows have been ordered killed.

E. *Patients*, noun, sick people. *Patience*, noun, suffering without complaint.

1. A good nurse displays an amount of ..... in the care of her .....

2. My ..... is exhausted.

3. My ..... at the epidemic hospital have been discharged.

4. The doctor has no ..... with unreasonable .....

5. Our doctor lost no ..... during the recent epidemic of diphtheria.

6. Our doctor lost his ..... with the child who was so badly burned.

Name.....*Date*.....

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISUSED

Insert the correct words in the blank spaces in the following:

A. ***Practice,*** **noun, repetition, custom.** ***Practise,*** **verb, to do repeatedly.**

1. It is a good ..... to ..... saying a new word until it has been added to your vocabulary.
2. ..... makes perfect, so ..... your music faithfully.
3. They have never learned to ..... economy.

The nouns *practice* and *advice* have the same ending; namely, *ice*. The verbs have the same ending; namely, *ise*.

B. ***Advice,*** **noun, counsel.** ***Advise,*** **verb, to give counsel.**

Distinguish between the pronunciation of *advice* and *advise*.

1. My lawyer ..... me to accept no ..... from any one else.
2. Father said to ..... you he had no ..... to offer at present.
3. Take my ..... and leave that office.
4. Having no parents to .... her, she comes to me at all times for .....
5. I .....ed him to return to school immediately, and he thanked me for the .....

(Over)

C. *Ore,* noun, crude metals. *O'er,* prep., over. *Oar,* noun, implement for rowing a boat.

1. When the danger of the rapids was ....., we rested on our

2. Let us ..... this resolution.

3. He is an ..... in his line of work.

4. One should ..... the work to which he is best .....ed.

5. He is an ..... in his profession because he is well .....ed to the work.

D. *Stop*, means to halt or pause. *Stay*, means to remain for a time.

1. At what hotel will you .....?

2. I am going to ..... at home this week.

3. The curl will not ..... in my hair a week.

4. The train ..... only fifteen minutes.

5. She is ..... at our house.

6. When in town she always ..... at the Queen Hotel.

7. ..... the car here.

8. The express does not ..... at this station.

1. You will quickly ..... yourself to the new situation.

2. Let us ..... this resolution.

3. He is an ..... in his line of work.

EXERCISE 78

Name.....*Date*.....

COMMON ERRORS

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Canada has a ~~healthy~~ *healthful* climate.

2. This all the farther I can go.

3. We do not know if she will be accepted as a student nurse.

4. They are sort of disappointed in their crop.

5. This is all we remember of saying.

6. Her illness is more serious than what I thought it was.

7. I do not enjoy these kind of story.

8. We laid down for an hour after lunch.

9. I guess I'll lay down now to rest.

10. Can I go with you to the concert?

11. Between you and I, his work is not satisfactory.

12. None of the girls have come.

13. Neither of the four boys were able to go.

(Over)

15. She is not as sick as you are.

16. They only heard of our accident yesterday.

17. She feels pretty bad on account of her headache.

18. Your answer is different than mine.

19. They are anxious for promotion.

20. I got your package Wednesday.

14. He did just like we did.

15. She is not as sick as you are.

EXERCISE 79

Name..... *Date*.....

Dear Student:

Are you satisfied with your knowledge of English? Is it adequate for all your needs? For example, can you correct the errors in English in the remainder of this paragraph? If so, rewrite it in the space provided below. "While not enthusing overly much about his ability, Ed allowed that he and his pal, to, could of made a pass in most any sort of an exam. providing they had only wrote one per day. He thinks he is well-posted on currant events and that he knows far more then the rest of we boys generally."

.....

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.....

Can you spell? Underline the correct spelling of the following words: Messers, Messrs.; volume, volumn; warrent, warrant; procedure, proceedure; all right, alright; receive, recieve; February, Febuary; truely, truly; saleable, salable; competent, competant; separate, seperate; grammar, grammer; weird, wierd; accomodate, accommodate; recommend, reccommend; occasion, ocassion; oblige, oblidge.

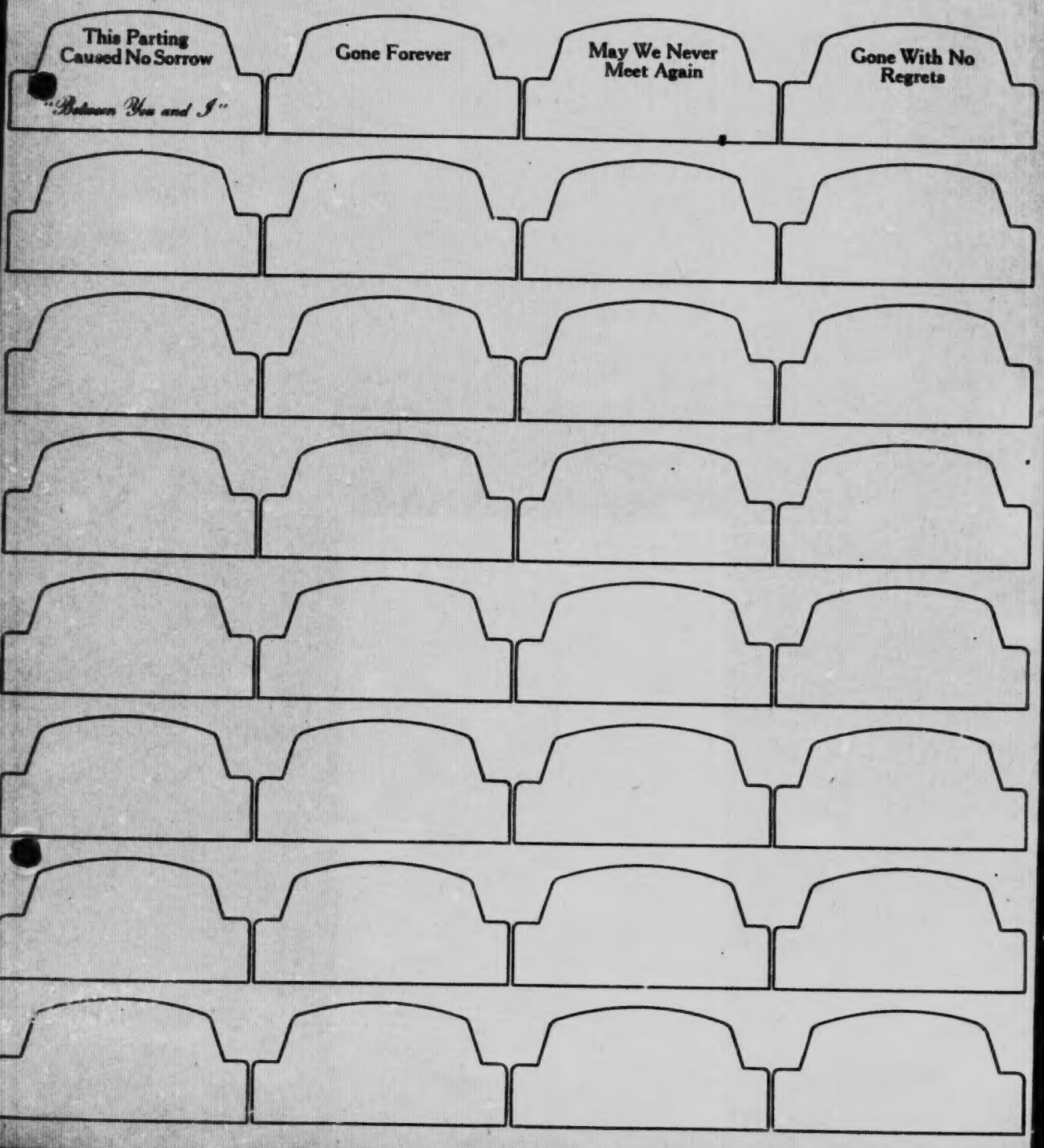
Are the italicized expressions in this paragraph written as one word, two words or with a hyphen? Underline those that are written as one word and insert the hyphen and the apostrophe wherever needed: After *a while* Mr. Hayes answered that he had for *some time* been considering the purchase of the *building lot* between the *post office* and Smith and Sons *drug store* with a view to erecting an *up to date* store where he would sell girls and ladies *ready to wear;* but the *post master* had told him a while ago the owner had said that, although the lot might be for sale *some time,* he intended to hold it *a while. Any way,* in the *post masters* opinion, the sale could not be forced in *any way* before the annual *mid summer* sale of property. *Some one* else had told him that *no one* really knew that the owner would not sell at *any time* provided he received his price.

Can you punctuate? Then, punctuate the remainder of this letter. "An executive once remarked if my stenographers would learn to write correct and effective letters they would be worth twenty five per cent more to me and I would be willing to pay them accordingly.

if you cannot do these things namely recognize incorrect English spell and use the hyphen and the apostrophe correctly, you cannot write nor transcribe a letter that is of value to a business man

unless you can make eighty per cent on this test you are not worth the extra twenty five per cent mentioned by the executive.

Yours truly"

The [illegible] Habits

When of their resurrection I have no fear,
My bad habits in English I shall bury here.